POEMS

ON

Several Occasions.

By the Late

MATTHEW PRIOR, Efq;

VOLUME the THIRD, and LAST.

The THIRD EDITION.

To which is Prefixed

The LIFE of Mr. PRIOR,
By SAMUEL HUMPHREYS, Efg;

ADORNED WITH CUTS.

LONDON,

Printed: And fold by S. BIRT in Ave-Maria-Lane, and W. FEALES without Temple-Bar.

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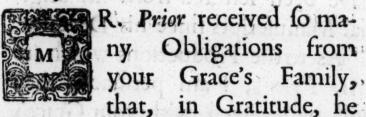


To His GRACE

LIONEL

Duke of Dorser.

My LORD,



thought all the Productions of his Pen ought to be confecrated only to the Earl of Dorfet.

As I was defired to be the Editor of the Remains of this inimitable Poet, I could not help think-

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DEDICATION.

ing that I should be guilty of Injustice to his Memory, if they were adorned with any other than your. Grace's Illustrious Name.

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Some of the following Pieces were fingly printed by Mr. Prior, after the Publication of his Folio Volume, Others were communicated by his Friends, to whom he had presented them; and the Rest have been selected from his original Manuscripts since his Decease.

As to the Productions which are Mr. Prior's, I am persuaded they will be received with your Grace's peculiar Candour: but, I fear I have been guilty of too much Temerity in mixing any of my Performances with his immortal Muse. I can only say in my Defence, that I was tempted to perpetuate

DEDICATION.

perpetuate them by an Opportunity so very favourable; and the Event will be equal to my utmost. Wishes, should your Grace do me the Honour to think them not altogether unworthy of the Situation in which I have presumed to place them.

The other Pieces which compose this Miscellany, were kindly received at their first Publication, and it is the Opinion of good Judges, that they make no disagreeable Appearance in the Rank to which

they are now affigned.

The Life of Mr. Prior is compiled out of the most authentic Particulars that could be obtained either from his Friends, or found among his Own Papers; but, of all the various Circumstances that com-

pole

DEDICATION.

pose it, none can be so advantageous to his Memory as the Intimacy and Friendship with which he was honoured by your Grace's most noble Father.

I will not presume to detain your Grace any longer, than while I beg your Permission to lay this Collection at your Grace's Feet with all the Humility and Veneration with which I have the Honour to be,

My LORD,

Your GRACE's

Most Obedient,

and most Devoted

Hampstead, heb. 16, 17\frac{3}{3}\frac{3}{4}. Humble Servant,

Samuel Humphreys.



THE

PREFACE.



N the Year 1718, Mr. Prior published his Works by Subscription, in one Volume in Folio, and met with that Encouragement which was just-

ly due to his Merit. But in this Collection of his Poems, tho' he added several New Pieces, yet he omitted some very valuable Old Ones, particularly his First Epistle to Fleetwood Shep-HARD, Esq; which his great Modesty prevailed with him to withdraw, because in the Close of that Piece, a little Pleafantry was levelled at, his dear Friend, the Honourable CHARLES MONTAGUE, Efg; late Earl of Halifax.

An ODE in Imitation of the SECOND ODE of HORACE, written by Him in the Year 1692, is likewise omitted, because he had made use of that Piece in his Carmen Sæculare. Tho' it is rather to be prefumed, this Omission was obtained by the Persuasion of some Political Friends, who

thought

PREFACE.

Panegyric too High for (A PRINCE above all Panegyric) the late King WILLIAM of Glorious and Immortal Memory.

VERSES to the Countess Dowager of DEVONSHIRE, upon a PIECE of WISSIN's, wherein were all her GRANDSONS Painted. (the last Performance of that Master) This Poem in his own Hand-writing, without taking a Copy of it, Mr. Prior, above Thirty Years ago, gave to his Friend Anthony Hammond, Esq; and to that Gentleman the Public are obliged for its Publication.

The Verses upon Lady Catharine. Hype, have been mistakenly applied by some Persons to another Hand; the whoever will, in the least, but impartially consider, must allow, that the Easy Turn, and Epigrammatic Point, in those Personness, could be the Product of no other, than Mr. Prior's peculiar Pen; and it is hoped, that the Preservation of these Pieces, will be looked upon as an Act of strict Justice to his Memory.

After the Publication of the Folio Edition of his Works, Mr. PRIOR printed, fingly, Four POEMS, viz.

I. The

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PREFACE.

I. The Conversation. A Tale.

H. COLIN'S Mistakes. Written in

Imitation of SPENSER's Style.

Henrietta-Gavendish-Holles-Harley, in the Library of St. John's-College, Cambridge, November the 9th, Anno Dom. 1719.

IV. PROLOGUE to the ORPHAN.
Represented by some of the WestminsterScholars, at Hickford's Dancing-Room,
the 2d of February, 17 19. Spoken by
the Lord DUPLIN.

As to the Postbumous Pieces of

Mr. PRIOR, viz.

I. The TURTLE and the SPAR-

Row, a Tale.

II. Down-Hall, a BALLAD. For this, the Public are indebted to Oliver Martin Esq; and it is printed from a Manuscript in the Hand-writing of Adrian

Drift, Efq;

The Latin VERSES to Dr. SHAW, the English EPIGRAM on Dr. RAD-CLIFFE, and the SONG to Cloe, were sent from St. John's College, Cambridge, by an unknown Hand.

The VERSES on Bishop Atterbury's Burying the Duke of Buckinghamshire, were communicated by the Reverend

Mr. Herbert.

PREFACE.

Thus hoping we have given an indisputable Account of every Piece in this Collection written by Mr. Prior, what other Performances are subjoined, to make this Volume of an equal Bulk with the Two former, We hope will not be unacceptable to the Reader, to whose candid Judgment we entirely submit them.

One thing, in Justice to our selves, we must observe; That not one Poem in this Collection is to be found in any other

Miscellany whatever.

ERRATA.

In Mr. PRIOR'S LIFE,

Page v. Line 14, for those, read whole.

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In the POEMS.

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MEMOIRS Of the LIFE of

Mr. P R I O R.



S

of Mr. George Prior Citizen of London, by Trade a Joiner; and was born in that Metropolis in the Year 1664. His Father, tho' very industrious in his Business, was far from being fortunate in his Circum-

stances; and dying when his Son was Young, he left him to the Care of an Uncle, who discharged the Trust reposed in him, with a Tenderness truly paternal, as Mr. PRIOR constantly acknowledged with all the Grati-

tude of a generous Mind.

He received part of his Education at Westminster School, where, as Bishop Sprat relates of Mr. Cowley, he early obtained and increased the noble Genius peculiar to that Place. It was there that he began to disclose the amiable Talents he possessed, and so bright was the Dawn in which they first appeared, that it was natural to foresee their

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Meridian

Meridian would render him an Honour to his Country, and endear him to the greatest of his Contemporaries.

When he was very young he distinguished himself by several happy Flights in Poetry, which contributed not a little to his Reputation; particularly the fine Ode in his printed Poems, which he was obliged to write in 1683, as an Exercise for neglecting to be present one Morning at the Chapel-Service; and he acquitted himself so well on this Occasion, that the World would hardly have been angry with him had he been guilty of more Transgressions of the same Nature, and atoned for them by so polite and smiable a Penance.

As he had an uncommon Propensity to Learning and began to be intimate with the Ancients at an Age when sew are acquainted with much more of them than their Names, it was with great Reluctance that he found himself obliged to leave a School, to whose Institutions he was hastening to give so much Reputation; but at the same time, he thought it his Duty to conform himself to the Inclinations of an Uncle who had treated him with so much Humanity, and who, as he was a Vintner, imagined Mr. Prior might be useful to him in his House and Trade. His Nephew accordingly consented to live with him, and by his Diligence, in a Calling very foreign to so extraordinary a Genius, endeavoured to make the best Returns he was then able to his kind Relation and Benefactor.

Mr. Prior, tho' he found sufficient Employment in this Situation, did not neglect to improve every vacant Hour he could enjoy, in entertaining himself with his favourite Classicks, especially the Poets. Of these, Horace was his greatest Darling, and without doubt he was sensible of some Similitude of Genius between that admirable Writer and himself, which prompted him to form his Taste for the Muses by such a compleat Model; and so indefatigably did he pursue his Studies in all Intermissions

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of his Uncle's Business, that the polite Part of the Company who reforted to the House were in a little time sensible that he deserved to shine in a better Sphere than

that in which he appeared.

It happened, fortunately for Mr. PRIOR, that the late Earl of Dorfet, that Prodigy of polite Wit and Generolity, frequently passed some agreeable Hours with his Friends at this Tavern; and being one Day there with feveral Gentlemen of Rank, the Discourse turned upon one of the Odes of Horace; and the Company being divided in their Sentiments of a Passage in that elegant Poet, one of the Gentlemen was pleased to fay, I find we are not like to agree in our Criticisms; but if I am not mistaken there is a young Fellow in the House who is able to set us all Right; upon which he named Mr. PRIOR, who was immediately fent for and defired to give his Opinion of Horace's Meaning in the Ode under Debate. Mr. PRIOR, very genteelly, intreated them to let his Incapacity be his Excuse for not presuming to offer any imperfect Thoughts on what they did him the Honour to propose to him; but that not availing; he at last, with an engaging Modesty, gave fuch an Explanation of the Passage in Dispute as was very agreeable to his polite Audience; and the Earl of Dorfet from that Moment determined Mr. PRIOR should pass from the Station he was then in, to one more suite able to his promiting Abilities.

To accomplify fuch a generous Intention this Noble Lord fent him as a Gentleman-Commoner to St. John's College in Cambridge, where he made fuch a Progress in his Studies, that he foon rose to a Fellowship, which he enjoyed till his Death, and gave his illustrious Benefactor the Pleasure of seeing his Generosity succeed to his

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Mr. PRIOR had enriched himself at the University with fuch a Variety of Learning, and improved his natural Accomplishments with so much Success, that at bis :

his Return to Town, his Intimacy was courted by Persons of the greatest Rank. It was a Happiness then, to have Merit; Great Talents were the best Introduction to Esteem and Popularity, and therefore it was impossible for Mr. PRIOR to be difregarded at a Time when the greatest Wits were the noblest Patrons.

In the Reign of King Charles the Second he was intimately honoured with the Friendship of Charles Montague Esq; late Earl of Halifax, who was a perfect Master of polite Literature himself, and delighted to make that Accomplishment fortunate to others who pos-

feffed it.

The first Opportunity given Mr. PRIOR of displaying his excellent Talents, was, on the following Occasion, viz.

Soon after the Accession of King Fames the Second to the Throne he flung off the Veil, and not only professed Himself a Papist, but took Persons of the same Profession into the Ministry and Army; dispensing with the Penal Laws, centrary to the Foundation of the Government, and trying many Experiments invalive of the Rights of the Church of England, and the Prvileges and Communities of fuch as were the true Sons of it.

And, in order to turn the Doctrines of our Established Church into Ridicule, Mr. Dryden, who had turned Papist, to ingratiate himself at Court, was from thence directed to write, and did accordingly Publish, in 1686, a most virulent Satire, intitled, The HIND and the PANTHER, a POEM. The HIND was made a strong Advocate for the Church of Rome, and the PANTHER a weak Defender of the Church of England. Mr. Dryden thought his Casuistry unanswerable, by fixing the dernier Resort of Church Authority and the Rule of Faith in the Papal See. But the Honourable Charles Montague Efq; and Mr. Prior then Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, foon turned the Poetical Casuist on his Back, and fairly shewed the

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Difference between smooth-Numbers and sound Arguments. In short to heighten the Ridicule, these Gentlemen turned Mr. Dryden's two mighty Beasts of Prey into two diminutive voracious Vermin, and transversed the Hind and the Panther, to the STORY of the Country-Mouse and the City-Mouse, under which Title they published their Critique, 1687.

The beautiful Parodie, of turning Mr. Dryden's Raillery upon himself, the just Reasoning, and inimitable Turns of Wit which it contains, render it Standard: fully verifying the Earl of Roscomon's true Assertion, that.

The weighty Bullion of one Sterling Line, Drawn to French-Wire, would thro' those Pages shine. Est. on Tran. Verse.

Mr. PRIOR's fecond Production, was, as before-mentioned, an Ode. Written the Year following, as an Exercise. St. JOHN's College, Cambridge.*

Upon the Revolution, Mr. Prior was brought to Court by his great Patron, the Earl of Dorfet. As that noble Lord had entertained a very favourable Opinion of this Gentleman in his Infancy, so he continued to distinguish him by his Friendship and Recommendation; His Patronage introduced him into the Scene of public Employment, and by the generous Influence of this Great Peer, Mr. Prior was made Secretary to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary at the Congress at the Hague in 1690, the Earl of Berkeley being Plenipotentiary at that Negotiation.

Mr. PRIOR had the good Fortune to acquit himself so well in this Situation, that he was afterwards appointed Secretary of the Embassy to the Earls of Pembrokes, fersey, and Sir Joseph Williamson, who were ap-

*On these Words, I am that I am, Exod. iii. 14. with which he begins the Collection of his Poems.

pointed

pointed Ambassadors at the Treaty of Peace at Reswick, 16075 during the Transactions of which, several Memorials relating to that Treaty were drawn up by him; he was likewife Secretary to the succeeding Embassies of the Earls of

Portland and Ferfey, in France.

After this he was advanced to the Post of Secretary of State in Ireland. He was next constituted one of the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations in the Year 1700, and by her Majesty Queen Anne made one of the Commissioners of the Customs in 1711: and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary Minister in France the fame Year.

As he was thus initiated into public Business very young, and continued to transact the same for seven and twenty Years; it must appear not a little surprifing that he should find sufficient Opportunities to cultivate his poetical Talents to the Height he raifed them; and indeed to use his own Words, (in the Preface to his Poems;) Poetry was only the Product of his leifure Hours, who had commonly Business enough upon his Hands; and as he modeftly adds, was only a Poet by Accident. But we must take the Liberty of differing from him in the last Particular, in order to agree with all Mankind, that Mr. PRIOR received from the Muses at his Nativity all the Graces they could well bestow on their greatest Favourite.

We must not omit one Particular in Mr. PRIOR's Conduct which will appear very remarkable. He was chosen a Member of that Parliament which impeached the Partition Treaty, to which he himself had been Secretary, and tho' he had such a confiderable Share in that Transaction, the Conviction he was under of the exceptionable Measures that attended it, made him join in the Imprachment. A rare instance of a generous Mind who scorned to persist in a Vindication of any Proceedings that his riper Judgment convinced him

were unjustifiable.

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My late Lord Bolingbroke, who, whatever Exceptions may have been made to his Sentiments in some other Instances, must be allowed an excellent Judge of fine Talents, entertained a particular Esteem for Mr. PRIOR, on the account of his great Abilities; and makes him an extraordinary Compliment in a Letter which he wrote to him, during the Time of his being Q. ANNE's Minister and Plenipotentiary at the Court of France. This Letter is dated, Sept. 10, 1712: O. S.* And among other Particulars has this remarkable Paffage --- For God's Sake, Dear MATT, hide the NA-KEDNESS of thy COUNTRY, and give the best turn thy fertile Brain will furnish thee with to the Blunders of thy Countrymen, who are not much better Politicians than the French are Poets. And thus the Peer concludes his Epistle: -- It is now three a Clock in the Morning, I have been hard at Work, all Day, and am not yet enough recovered to bear much Fatigue; excuse therefore the Confusedness of this Scroll, which is only from HARRY to MATT, and not from the Secretary to the Minister .--Adieu, my Pen is ready to drop out of my Hand, it being near three o' Clock in the Morning, believe that no Man loves you. better, or is more faithfully yours,

BOLINGBROKE.

And in another Letter from Lord Bolingbroke, we find the following Advices were conveyed to Mr. PRIOR, Sept. 25, 1713 † O.S.—There is a Person here, of whom we have never taken the least Notice, as a public Man, but who however is an Agent from the CATALANS. By what we observe in him, it is pretty plain, that a reasonable Accommodation might be made with that turbulent People. What is the Sense of the French Court on this Matter? How far will

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^{*}Vide The Report from the Committee of Secreey. Ann. 1715. Fol. Appendix, p. 40. † Ibid. pag. 86.

they concur with the Queen in advising Philip to make an

End of that War?

Upon Mr. PRIOR'S Representation of this Affair to the Court of France, he received the following Letter from Monsieur de Torcy, + dated Nov. 13, 1713, N. S.

- You received, Sir, some Time since, Orders from the
- Queen of Great Britain to use her good Offices with the King in Favour of the Catalans, who have rebelled
- against the King of Spain, and of the Inhabitants of
- Barcelona. You acquainted me, that her Britannic Ma-
- ' jesty was fure they would submit to the King their
- Mafter, if that Prince would grant them a general Am-
- nesty; the Restitution and Enjoyment of all their
- Estates, and in short the same Conditions which he
- had caused to be offered them, and which they did
- onot accept, without mentioning their ancient Privileges any more.
 - ' The Answer which the King just now receives from
- the Catholic King upon this Article, is, That he is
- fill willing to grant the fame Conditions to the re-
- bellious Catalans, notwithstanding they rendered themfelver unworthy of his Favours, by slighting them,
- and altho' he is now in a Condition to reduce them by
- Force: He desires the King to impart his Answer to the
- · Queen of Great Britain, my Lord Lexington having had
- no Orders to speak about this Affair.'

TORCY.

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Soon after the Accession of King GEORGE the First to the Throne, October 23, 1714. Mr. PRIOR presented a Memorial at the Court of France, requiring that the Canal, and the new Works at Mardyke should be demolished. In the Year 1715. Mr. PRIOR was recalled from

+ Ibid. pag. 87.

Frances

France; and, upon his Arrival, was taken up by a Warrant from the House of Commons; shortly after which, he underwent a very strict Examination by a Committee of the Privy-Council.

His most loving, political, Friend, the Viscount Bolingbroke, foreseeing a Storm, ran away to France, and secured HARRY, but lest poor MATT in the Lurch.

On the 10th of June, Robert Walpole, Esq; moved the House for an Impeachment against Him, and on the 17th Mr. PRIOR was ordered into close Custody, and that no Person should be admitted to see him, without leave from the Speaker.

The following Compliment was paid Mr. PRIOR, when under Confinement, viz.

TO MATTHEW PRIOR, Efq;

Cur pendet tacità fistula cum lyrà, Parcentes ego dexteras Odi: sparge rosas, audiat invidus Dementem strepitum Lycus.

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I.

Could I, great Bard, O! could I share.
Thy Genius, as thy Grief,
My healing Verse should sooth thy Care,
And timely give Relief.

II.

But vain are my Essays to sing, And impotent my Strains, The Cordials from your self must spring, That can allay your Pains.

III. On

HI.

On your firm Heart and honest Breast,
Bend your reflecting Eyes;
For SOCRATES by Faction prest,
To conscious Virtue slies.

IV.

Nor could Philosophy divine,
Such folid Joys impart,
As each foft Strain, each magic Line,
Of your diviner Art.

V.

Then string again your slackned Lyre, ‡
To peaceful ANN A's Praise;
What would not Innocence inspire,
And ANN A's Glory raise?

VI.

The pleasing Theme pursue:
They only, who were ANNA's Foos,
Are Enemies to You.

‡ Alluding to his Motto, under the Frontispiece to the Folio Edition of his Poems, viz.

Nunc Arma defunctumque Bello Barbiton his paries habebit.

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An Att of Grace passed in 1717, and Mr. PRIOR was one of the Persons, among others, who was excepted out of it. But, at the Close of this Year he was discharged from his Confinement.

In the Year 1721, Mr. John Dennis published a Collection of Letters Familiar, Moral and Critical, wherein one, upon the Roman Satirists, is addressed to Mr. PRIOR, which we shall transcribe, as the Subject appears entertaining, and as it is likewise an Instance of the great Deference paid to Mr. PRIOR'S Judgment by Mr. Dennis, who was seldom known to praise any Person who did not very well deserve his Commendations.



To MATTHEW PRIOR, Efq:

SIR,

WHEN you feem'd to approve of the Translation of the feventh Satire of the fecond Book of Horace, which was translated by one of my Friends, that Approbation was the more pleasing to me, because it confirmed me in my own Opinon of it, and obliged me to acquiesce in the Judgments which some of my Friends have given of it, whom I have always chiefly consulted in my Doubts about poetical Matters. And now, Sir, I come according to my Promise to consult you about the Preference which several Partizans of the Roman Satirists have given to their respective Favourite Authors, and to know from you which of them are in the right, or rather whether they are not all in the wrong. You know very well, Sir, that Rigaltius, Scaliger, the Elder, Lipsius.

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mic V and Holiday, prefer JUVENAL to HORACE and PERmedy. SIUS; That Dacier, Heinsius, Monsieur de la Bruyere, and feveral others, prefer HORACE to PERSIUS and JUVEof his NAL; that Mr. Dryden endeavours to divide the Palm between HORACE and JUVENAL, and to prefer Ho-RACE for Instruction, and JUVENAL for Delight; that imper he gives HORACE the Preference for Instruction, because, fays he, He is the more general Instructor; but that he gives the Priority to JUVENAL for Delight, because he is most delighted with him, and so makes his own Taste the Argument for preferring him. But the'we should grant, Sir, that the Generality of Readers are more delighted with JUVENAL than they are with HORACE, because Dryden is more delighted with him; yet it is not very much to be questioned; whether the Author who gives the most general Delight is the most delightful Author? Now, Sir, your old Friend Monsieur Despreaux, tho it is evident that he was more pleased with HORACE than he was with JUVENAL, because he has imitated him more, yet he had more Judgment than expresly to prefer the one to the other, because he knew very well, that there can be no true Preference where there can be no just Comparison, and that there can be no just Comparison between Authors whose Works are not ejusdem generis, and that the Works of those two Satirists are not ejusdem generis. For do not you believe, Sir, that Mr. Dryden is in the wrong where he affirms that the Roman Satire had its Accomplishment in IUVENAL? For is there not Reason to believe that the true Roman SATIRE is of the Comic kind, and was an Imitation of the old Athenian Comedies, in which Lucilius first signalized himself, and which was afterwards perfected by HORACE, and that JUVENAL afterwards started a new Satire which was of the Tragic kind? HORACE, who wrote as LUCILIUS had done before him, in Imitation of the old Comedy, endeavours to correct the Follies and Errors, and epidemic

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mic Vices of his Readers, which is the Business of Comedy. JUVENAL attacks the pernicious outrageous Paifions and the abominable monstrous Crimes of several of his Contemporaries, or of those who lived in the Age before him, which is the Business of Tragedy, at least of imperfect Tragedy. HORACE argues, infinuates, engages, rallies, fmiles; JUVENAL exclaims, apostrophizes, exaggerates, lashes, stabs. There is in HORACE, almost every where, an agreeable Mixture of good Sense, and of true Plealantry, so that he has every where the principal Qualities of an excellent Comic Poet. And there is almost every where in JUVENAL, Anger, Indignation, Rage, Disdain, and the violent Emotions and vehement Style of Tragedy. Can there then be a just Comparison made between these two Satirists, any more than there can be between a Tragic and a Comic Poet? If Mr. Dryden were now living, would he compare Nat Lee with Etherege, the former of which never touched upon Comedy, and the other never attempted Tragedy? would be prefer Nat Lee to Etherege, as he does JUVENAL to HORACE, because the Thoughts of Lee are more elevated than those of Etherege, his Expressions more noble and more sonorous, his Verse more numerous, and his Words more fublime and lofty? would he not have believed, that if Etherege had writ Sir Fopling in the same Style, that Nat Lee wrote Alexander, he would have been as merry a Person as Penkethman was when he acted Alexander? Would he not in all probability have judged that Lee is more delightful to those who are more pleased with Tragedy than they are with Comedy, and that Etherege is more delightful to those who are better entertained with Comedy than they are with Tragedy? Now, Sir, ought not we to make the same Judgment of HORACE and JUVENAL, and to affirm Ho-RACE to be more delightful to those who are more pleased with Comedy than they are with Tragedy, and that UVENAL IUVENAL is more delightful to those who are better entertained with Tragedy, than they are with Comedy? And that perhaps for that very reason he was more pleating than HORACE to Mr. Dryden? Will not the Tragic Satire, which like Tragedy fetches its Notions from Philosophy and from common Sense, be in all probability more acceptable to Universities and Cloisters and all those Recluse and Contemplative Men, who pass most of their time in their Closets, all which Persons are Supposed to have Philosophy from Study, and common Sense from Nature? And will not the Comic Satirist, who owes no small Part of his Excellence to his Experience, that is to the Knowledge of the Conversation and Manners of the Men of the World, be in all likelihood more agreeable to the discerning Part of a Court, and a great Capital, where they are qualified to tafte and discern his Beauties, by the same Experience which enabled their Authors to produce Them? And above all things, must it not be most agreeable to a Polite Court, where that dexterous Infinuation, that fine good Sense, and that true Pleasantry, which are united in the Horatian Satire, are the only thining Qualities which make the Courtier valuable and agreeable? And will he not take more delight in the Horatian Satire than in the Tragic Eloquence of Ju-VENAL, not only because he is qualified by Nature and Experience to relish the Beauties of it, but because the Pleasure which he receives from it, is subservient to his Interest, which is always his main Design, and Improves and Cultivates those Talents which are chiefly to recommend him to those who are to advance him?

It will be needless, Sir, to detain you any longer, by enquiring into the Preference which Casaubon has so injudiciously given to PERSIUS above HORACE and IUVENAL, or into the Preference which he particularly gives to the fifth Satire of PERSIUS before this of HORACE, the Translation of which has occasioned the

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LIFE of Mr. PRIOR. XV

rouble which I now give you, and which, you know, Sir, is writ upon the same Subject. Your Friend, Monfieur Dacier, tells us, that Cafanbon by this Opinion prefers the University to the Court. I appeal to you, Sir, if the Satire of HORACE, the Translation of which comes after this Letter, does not speak for it file felf, and justify the Affertion of Monsieur Dacier.

I am, SIR,

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J. DENNIS



HORACE



H O R A C E

SATIRE VII. BOOK II.

DAVUS and HORACE. *

I'VE listen'd long, and now wou'd Silence break, If your poor tim'rous Slave had leave to speak. What, Davus, is it thou? The very same; And, if the truest Services may claim The just Return of a kind Master's Care, Methinks that I of yours deserve a Share.

Why then, since ancient Custom has ordain'd Thy Tongue at this time should be unrestrain'd, Of this Saturnian Feast th' Advantage take, And what thou would'st deliver, freely speak.

D. Part of Mankind on Vice are truly bent, Their constant Pleasure and their sole Intent; While a large Part are stuctuating still, And now inclin'd to Good, and now inclin'd to Ill.

For such Inconstancy was Priscus known, Twice in an Hour he chang'd his dangling Gown, To-day three Rings he wears, to-morrow none;

* Jamdudum ausculto, & cupiens dicere servus
Pauca, reformido. Davúsne? ita Davus, amicum
Mancipium Domino, & frugi, quod sit satis: hoc est,
Ut vitale putes. age, libertate Decembri,
(Quando ita majores voluerunt) utere: narra, &c.

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LIFE of Mr. PRIOR.

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From his own pompous Palace oft he stole, And to some lurking Place so vile wou'd strole, Ev'n cleanly Slaves wou'd scorn the nasty Hole. One Day, he wishes it may be his Doom, To pass his Life in Lewdness and in Rome; The next, that Athens, Virtue's learned Seat, May prove his Quiet and his last Retreat: From Object thus to Object would he range, As if possess'd by all the Gods of Change.

Volnerius, justly lam'd in both his Hands, Keeps one in Pay, that at his Elbow stands, Merely to throw the gouty Gamester's Dice; So persevering is he in his Vice. Less wretched thus, in constantly pursuing An obvious, certain, but a pleasing Ruin, Than t'other struggling with strong Inclination

Than t'other struggling with strong Inclination, And sure to shock his Reason or his Passion.

H. Sirrah, What's all this Stuff? to what Intent?

And what's by all these musty Morals meant?

D. A. must Sir as you are placed to Seed 'are

D. As musty, Sir, as you are pleas'd to find 'em, Ev'n for your Worship's Service I design'd 'em.

H. How so you Dog? D. Our Ancients, Sir, you praise, Their temperate Life, their plain, their frugal ways; When in an instant, shou'd some Pow'r Divine Pronounce aloud, That Antique Life be thine, You wou'd refuse the Grant, nor have the Heart From your dear darling Vices e'er to part; Either because you feel not what you speak, Or else your Mind's inconstant still, and weak: Thus while one Foot you labour to retire, Your other plunges deeper in the Mire.

When you're in Rome, you're all on fire to prove The Solitary Pleasures of your Grove;

But scarce you're to your Country Seat got down, When to the Skies Y'extol the absent Town.

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If uninvited and at home you eat,
How quict is the Morfel, and how fweet!
And you so pleas'd, that one wou'd surely think,
Abroad unwillingly you eat or drink;
But let Macenas send for you next Day,
How eager You the Summons to obey!
Who's there? who waits? where are my Rascals all?
What ho! my Essence: frantickly you bawl;
When with light Bellies and with heavy Heart
Your spunging Scoundrels, cursing you, depart.

I grant that I my Belly love full well;
That each good Dish allures me by the Smell;
That indolent and idle, and a Sot,
I'm hardly driven to forsake my Pot;
But yet that You who still are worse sometimes,
Tho' specious Words may colour o'er your Crimes,
That You should reprimand me ev'ry Mour,
Only because you have me in your Pow'r,
When this poor Slave, whom for ten Pounds you bought,
Better and wiser too perhaps is thought—

Nay, against all Resentment I declare; Both Frowns and Blows and angry Words I bear; While what I learnt from my Converse of late With Crispin's Porter, I shall now relate.

No less, forsooth, than some fine marry'd Dame Can raise your Fancy and provoke your Flame; While honest Davus, humble as he's poor, Pretends no higher than his little Whore. If then the Case stands thus between us two, Am I the greater Criminal or You?

When Nature keen, incites Love's fierce Defires, To fome convenient Place to quench those Fires, Forthwith, defying Scandal, I repair, And some kind she, whom Lust has painted sair, I take, and in her loose, commodious Dress, The willing, wanton Baggage I cares, But a
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But after having well my felf diverted, I'm in no Pain, for being foon deferted, Nor care if, when my present Pastime's over, Her next a finer be, or richer Lover.

When you aside your Marks of Honour sling, Your Roman Robe and your Equestrian Ring; When you, whom Casar made a Judge so grave, Sculk, in the silthy Habit of a Slave, To blind some Cuckold, and his Wife t'obtain; Are you not really what you think you seign?

Trembling you're introduc'd, tho' all on fire, Fear in your Breast conslicting with Desire; What Gladiator, hack'd and hew'd all o'er For wretched Sustenance, can suffer more? Witness, when Neck and Heels together prest, You're cram'd for Resuge in some nasty Chest.

Is not Revenge the Injur'd Husband's Due, Both on the Wife and her Corrupter too? What Favour can the latter hope or claim, Industrious to offend—Not so the Dame. She ne'er steals out to meet you in Disguise, Nor to your active Ardor e'er replies, But dully passive in your Arms she lies. Not but she'd meet you with an equal Gust, If to your amorous Vows she dar'd to trust, Nor fear'd you'd scorn her for her rampant Lust.

Yet on to Bondage willingly you go,
Round your own Neck the galling Yoke you throw,
While to your Cuckold, in his raging Fit,
Your Honour, Life and Fortune you commit.
Have you escap'd? 'Tis hop'd, that Danger past,
May teach you Caution and more Wit at last,
No——still you long your former Risques to run,
And stesh Occasions seek to be undone.
O! Slave consirm'd! who can so often fall
Into repeated Bonds, and willing Thral!

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What Beaft's fo stupid, when he breaks his Chain,

As ever to return to it again?

You're no Adulterer—Right—No Thief am I; Your Plate I pass with vast Discretion by, But set the legal Penalties aside, And Nature breaks thro' all Restraints beside.

You I can justly then my Master call,
You, whom so many Lusts and Men enthrall,
Whom shou'd the Prætor's Wand strike thrice, or more,
Your native Freedom it cou'd ne'er restore,
And ne'er expel the Fear that tyranniz'd before?

As one, who to Commands Obedience pays, Which some superior Slave upon him lays, (For fuch a Custom here I find you have) Calls that Superior still his Fellow Slave; So fince you fill unactive are alone, And move by Springs, like Puppets, not your own; Since your mad Passions rule both you and me, Pray what but wretched Fellow-Slaves are we? At this Rate who is free? The wife Man's free; That Sovereign of his Mind, 'tis only he Who can be faid t'enjoy true Liberty; Who spite of Death, of Poverty and Chains, And Pleasures, o'er himself serenely reigns; Who stands collected in himself, and whole, A Match for all the Tyrants of the Soul; Who scorning-Titles, of himself is great, Of Fortune independent and of Fate,

This is the Picture of the Man that's free;
Now here what Feature of your own d'ye fee?
Your costly Punk, who has your Weakness found,
Presses and plagues you for a thousand Pound:
Resus'd, in Rage she turns you out of Doors,
And a salt Show'r upon your Head she pours.
Yet when she calls again, you're at her beck—
From this vile Yoke, for Shame, withdraw your Neck;

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Come, fay I'm Free—Alas! you have no Pow'r To quit the Tyrant Passion, that each Hour Subjects your Mind, and will no Mercy show, But spurs you tir'd and jaded as you go.

Or when in foolish Rapture long you stand, Admiring some fam'd Piece of Pansia's Hand, How is your Conduct less a Fault than mine, When gaping at some brawny Fencer's Sign, Bungled in Chalk or Coal, I think it sine? And lag a while to view the painted Show, And how they seem to give and ward the Blow.

Davus however is the loit'ring Ass,
While for a plaguy Judge of Art you pass.
If I'm provok'd by a hot imoking Pye
To Demolition, what a Rogue am 1?
While you, the Man of Virtue and high Mind,
Disdain the Dishes of the nicest kind.

For my good Cheer you'll fay I dearly pay,
Since with my Back my Belly I defray.
But can you draw a just Conclusion hence,
That you're luxurious at a less Expence?
When choicest Viands in Excesses cloy,
And endlessly debauching, you destroy,
That Strength, that should your faltring Limbs supply,
Which now to bear your pamper'd Corps deny.

If the young liquorish Rogue, who trucks for Trash The Toys he stole, most justly feels the Lash; Shall he escape the Scourge, who, to supply His Luxury, makes Lands and Lordships sly?

Now add to what I've said, you want the Power T'endure your self alone one single Hour,
You want the Pow'r your Leisure to enjoy,
But ev'ry precious Moment misemploy,
Still from your self a Fugitive you run,
And seek by Wine and Sleep your Care to shun,

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Care on its dusky Wings pursues its Prey, Or lies in Ambuscade upon your way, Haunts you by Night and ruffles you by Day.

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H. O! that a Stone — O! that a Dart I had!
The Man is raving fure or rhiming mad.
Sirrah, this Moment vanish from my Sight.
For if thou dost not urge thy speedy Flight,
To my Plantation, Wretch, thou goest once more,
T' increase the Number I've sent there before.

Mr. PRIOR, after the Fatigues of a Length of Years passed in various Scenes of Action, was desirous of spending the Remainder of his Days in a rural Tranquillity, which the greatest Men in all Ages have been fond of enjoying; he was so happy as to succeed in his Wish, living a very retired and contemplative Life at Down-Hall in Esex, and sound a more solid and innocent Satisfaction among Woods and Meadows than he had enjoyed in the Hurry and Tumults of the World, the Courts of Princes, or the conducting Foreign Negotiations. And where, as he most melodiously sings,

The Remnant of his Days He fafely past;
Nor found they lagg'd too flow, nor flew too fast.
He made his Wish with his Estate comply,
Joyfulto Live, yet not afraid to Die.*

This truly Great Man died on the 18th Day of December 1721, not at his own little Villa, but at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire, the Seat of the Right Honourable the Earl of Oxford, with whose generous Friendship, He had been honoured some Years,

The

^{*} See Henry and Emma.

The Death of so extraordinary a Person was justly esteemed an irreparable Loss to the polite World, and his Memory will be ever dear to those who have any Relissor the Muses in their softest Charms.

Some of the latter part of his Life was employed incollecting Materials for an History of the Transactions of his Own Times; but his Death unfortunately deprived the World of a Performance which the Touches of so masterly a Hand would have made exceeding valuable.

About five Weeks before his Decease, he drew up his last Will and Testament himself, in a Strain very different from the formal Jargon of Law-Terms; and as an Air of Politeness and Humanity, peculiar to Mr. PRIOR, runs thro' the whole, we were of Opinion it would be no disagreeable Entertainment to the Reader. A true Copy thereof follows, viz.

IT has pleased Almighty God, for some Years past, to bless me, his most unworthy Creature, with a greater Share of Health than I could have expected from the Tenderness of my native Constitution, or the Fatigues and Troubles of Life, which I have undergone; for This and all other his Mercies, Hallowed be his Name, for ever and ever. Let Men and Angels repeat the Sound, Hallowed be his Name! Now before Sickness of Body, or Insirmity of Age prevent, or diminish, the Force of my Understanding, or Memory, I make, and declare this my last Will and Testament.

I MATTHEW PRIOR, of the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, thanking the Right Honourable the Lord Harley for his eminent and continual Friendship to me, and trusting that he will have the same Concern for my Memory after Death, as he had for my Honour whilst Alive; and that he will take the same Care of my surviving Friends, hereafter mentioned in this my Will, as:

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he did of my own proper Interest; and having for many Years experienced the Faith, Honesty, and Ability of Mr. Adrian Drift, my Secretary whilst I was in Public Employments, and my Friend and Companion in Private Life; I intreat the said Lord Harley, and ordain the said Adrian Drift to be the Executors of this my Will. And I thus give and bequeath unto Edward Lord Harley, and Adrian Drift, all my Goods and Chattels, Plate, Jewels, Medals, and Debts, and all other my Personal Estate; to them, I say, their Heirs Executors and Assigns, in trust only, and for the Uses herereaster specified, and the Benefit of the Persons hereaster mentioned.

It is my Will, that I be buried privately in Westminster Abbey, and that after my Debts and Funeral Charges are paid, a Monument be erected to my Memory, whereon may be expressed the Public Employments I have borne; the Inscription, I desire may be made by Dr. Robert Freind, and the Busto expressed in Marble by Coriveaux, placed on the Monument: For this last Piece of buman Vanity, I Will, that the Sum of Five hundred Pounds be

fet alide.

To the College of St. John the Evangelist in Cambridge, I leave such, and so many, of my Books, as shall be judged to amount to the Value of Two hundred Pounds: These Books, with my own Poems in the greatest Paper, to be kept in the Library, together with the Books which I have already given. I likewise leave my own Picture, painted by Le Belle, and that of my Friend and Patron Edward Earl of Jersey, by Rigault.

I leave to my Lord Harley, the Busto of Flora, made by Girardon, and six Pictures out of my Collection, such as he shall chuse: The rest of my Pictures, Medals, Drawings, Stamps, and Maps, to be appraised by two Persons who may be thought to understand their Value, and my Lord Harley to have the Preference, in case he pleases to purchase any Part, or Parcel thereof; and after his Plea-

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fure therein specified, I Will, that the Residue be sold.

The Picture of Queen Elizabeth, by Portus, I leave to the Honourable and Excellent Lady Harriette Harley, and my own Picture in Enamel, to her dear Daughter Margarette.

All my Manuscripts, Negotiations, Commissions, and all Papers whatsoever, whether of my public Employments, or private Studies, I leave to my Lord Harley, and Mr. Adrian Drift, my Executors, or either of them, having first burned such as may not be proper for any future Inspection.

Whereas, the Estate of Down-Hall, in Essex, of which I am, and stand at present possessed, is, at my Death, to revert to my Lord Harley, and to his Heirs, according to the Purport and Intent of certain Writings drawn up by Mr. Oliver Martin, of the Middle-Temple, I Declare, that the said Estate does, and ought accordingly to revert to my Lord Harley, and to his Heirs; lest, from any Want of Words in those Writings, or from any Failure, or Expression omitted, in the Form of the Writings, the least Doubt or Inquietude may arise to my Lord Harley, I mention this, tho' at the same time I believe it to be superfluous.

I Will and Desire, that the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, be set apart, in favour and to the Use of Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, and that an Annuity, or Rent-Charge be purchased with the said Sum, to be paid by half-yearly Payments, to the said Elizabeth Cox, during her natural Lite; but I would have the said Thousand Pounds, i. e. the Annuity to be purchased with that Sum, to be paid solely to her Order, in half-yearly Payments as aforesaid, and not to be in the Disposal, or at the Power of any Husband which she may marry: And as my Lord Harley will be juster towards all with whom he deals, and kinder to my Friends, than any Man whom I leave behind me in the World, I beg, that he will be pleased to grant to the said Elizabeth Cox such Annuity, leaving the Sum to be determined by his Appointment and Pleasure.

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I leave to Mr. Adrian Drift, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, to be employed and disposed of at his Discretion, hoping that his Industry and Management will be such, that he will not embezzle or decrease the same.

I leave to Mrs. Anne Durham, the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, to be paid within one Year of my Decease, and, by her, to be employed for the Enlargement of her Stock, and the Support of that Trade and Calling wherein I have already placed her, and in which I wish her

Prosperity.

I remit to my dear Friend, and old Companion, Richard Shelton Esq; all Bonds, Notes, or Obligations, by which he stands any way indebted to me. And I leave to his Son George Shelton, the Sum of Three hundred Pounds, in such Manner, as that he may receive Fifty Pounds per Annum, for Six Years, in order to maintain him during that Time at the University, or to help him in any Trade, or Employment, as his Father may judge proper.

I leave to my well-beloved and dear Cousin Catharine Harrison, the Sum of One hundred Pounds, with which

fle will please to buy Mourning.

I leave to my Servants, each, one Year's Wages and Mourning, and to *John Qeman*, or *Newman*, the Sum of Fifty Pounds, over and above such Wages.

I likewise leave the Sum of Fifty Pounds, over and above such Wages, to Jane Ansley.

And, in case this shall (as I reckon it will) amount to more than will pay and satisfy my Debts, and Legacies already given, I leave the Rest and Residue to Mr. Adrian Drift, and Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, above-mentioned, to be equally divided between them,

Thus wishing Health, Honour, and Happiness to dear Lord Harley, and his Family; and to all my Friends in general; Peace on Earth, and Good-Will towards Men; I recommend

LIFE of Mr. PRIOR. XXVII

commend my Soul and Body to the Eternal and Everbleffed God, who gave me my Being:

Deus es, instaura plasma tuum.

This Will, written with my own Hand, I Sign and Seal the Ninth of August, An. Dom. 1721.

M. PRIOR.

Signed, Sealed, and declared to be my last Will and Testament of MATTHEW PRIOR, in the Presence of Us, who saw him Seal and Subscribe the same. Witness,

James Gibbs, William Thomas, J. Worlock.

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Mr. Prior's Funeral was, according to his Desire, in his Will, exactly performed. A very neat Monument, with the Busto he mentions, is erected to his Memory, and the following Inscription thereon, composed by the Reverend and Learned Dr. Freind, Master of Westminster-School, viz.

Sui Temporis Historiam meditanti
Paulatim obrepens Febris
Operis simul, & Vitæ, silum Abrupit,
Sept. 18. An. Dom. M DCC XXI.

(endatud inated Etat. 57. West

H. S. E.

Vir Eximius Serenissimis

Regi GULIELMO Reginæq; MARIÆ in Congressione Fæderatorum Haga Anno 1690 Celebrata, Deinde Magna Britannia Legatis,

Tum' iis,

Qui Anno 1697 Pacem Reswicki confecerunt?
Turn iis,

Qui apud Gallos annis proximis Legationem obierunt.

Eodem etiam Anno 1697 in Hibernia

S E C R E T A R I U S.

Nec non in utroq; Honorabili consessu Eorum.

Qui Anno 1700 ordinandis Commercii negotiis, Quiq; Anno 1711 dirigendis Portorii rebus Præsidebant,

COMMISSION ARIUS;

Postremò

Ab ANNA

Felicissimæ memoriæ Regina
Ad LUDOVICUM XIV. Galliæ Regena
Missis Anno 1711
De pace stabilienda;

(Pace etiamnum Durante,
Diuq; ut boni jam omnes sperant Durature)
Cum Summa potestate Legatus.

KO BY

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MATTHEUS PRIOR Armiger,

Qui

Hos omnes, quibus cumulatus est, Titulos Humanitatis, Ingenii, Eruditionis Laude Superavit.

Cui caim nascenti faciles arriferant Musz,
Hunc Puerum Schola hic Regia perpolivti,
Juvenem in Collegio Sti. Joannis
Camabrigia optimis Scientiis instruxit;
Virum deniq; auxit & perfecit
Multa cum viris Principibus consuetudo:

Multa cum viris Principibus confuetudo;

Ita Natus, ita Institutus,

A Vatum Chara avelli punguam potuit

A Vatum Choro avelli nunquam potuit, Sed folebat fæpe rerum Civilium gravitatem Amceniorum Literarum Studiis condire: Et cum omne adeo Poetices genus

Tum in Fabellis concinne lepideq; [texendis Mirus Artifex

Neminem habuit parem:

Hæc liberalis animi oblectamenta;

Quam nullo Illi labore constiterint,

Facile iis perspexere, quibus usus est Amici;

Apud quos Urbanitatum & Leporum plenus,

Cum ad rem, quæcunq; fortè inciderit,

Aptè, variè copioséq; alluderet,

Interea nihil quæsitum, nihil vi expressum

Videbatur

Sed omnia ultro effluere,

Et quasi jugi è fonte afflatim exuberare,

Ita suos tandem dubios reliquit,

Essetne in Scriptis, Poeta Elegantior,

An in Convictu, Comès Jucundior,

The foregoing INSCRIPTION attempted in ENGLISH.

Whilst he was Writing The History of his Own Time, A lingering Fever Snapt the Thread of his Work and his Life together, On the 17th Day of Sept. 1721. In the 57th Year of his Age.

Here lies interred

That excellent Man. He was Secretary to their most Serene Majeslies King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, At the Congress of the Allies held at the Hague, 1690. He was thence Appointed Secretary To those Ambassadors of Great Britain' Who concluded the Peace of Refwick, 1697. He was likewise Secretary To the Two succeeding Embassies in France. And also in the Year 1607, Secretary of State in the Kingdom of Ireland. In the Year 1700,

Of Trade and Plantations. And in the Year 1711, Made one of the Commissioners of the Customs; And laftly,

He was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners

Sent

Ple

LIFE of Mr. PRIOR.

Sent by Her Majesty Queen ANNE, (Of blessed Memory)
In the Year 1711.

Plenipotentiary-Minister to LEWIS XIV, King of France, With the fullest Powers to establish the Peace.

(A Peace to this Day Lasting, And which, That it may long Last, Is the Wish of all good Men.)

MATTHEW PRIOR, E/q;

Surpassed all the Characters
With which he was invested,
By the Force of his Genius,
And the Politeness of his Erudition;
At whose Birth the gentle Muses
Smiled propitious.

The Literature of this Royal Foundation

Trained up, and embellished him while a Boy:

St. John's College in Cambridge

Endowed and furnished his ripening Years

With its brightest Sciences;

And at last,

A long and intimate Conversation
With the most illustrious Persons
Improved and finished the Man.
Thus Born, thus Educated,
He could never be withdrawn
From the Choir of the Muses;

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XXX

MEMOIRS of the

But was often accustomed To alleviate and fweeten The Fatigue of his public Employments, By a Retreat to Studies More inviting and delightfom: And after performing almost Every Species of Poetry with Success: In the agreeable and happy Manner Of contriving and delivering his Tales, This wonderful Artist found no Equal. The unlaboured Delicacy, With which he toyed in these Amusements, Was easily observed by all Whom he received into his Friendship: In whose Company If any Subject of Humour cafually occurred, He would treat it. Being full of Wit and Pleasantry, With the most Copious, Suitable, Sprightly, And Beautiful Turns, Nothing appearing to be either studied or forced, But all freely rising from his Invention, And flowing, as from an inexhaustible Fountain: So, that among his Acquaintance, It is a Matter of Doubt. Whether in his Writings, He was the more elegant Poet; Or, in his Conversation, The more facetious Companion.

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LIFE of Mr. PRIOR. XXXIII



On the DEATH of

MATTHEW PRIOR, Efq.

By a Neighbouring CLERGYMAN.

I'S PRIOR gone? O wou'd you once inspire Celestial NINE, a Stranger to your Quire! While I this melancholy Theme pursue, And pay my last Respects to Him and You.

Alas! How foon ends all our Joy in Woe,
Which your Arrival gave not long ago!
When the great Poet humbly laid afide
His glitt'ring Robes of State, and Courtier's Pride,
And lowly deign'd with Rustics to reside.
So Phoen us God of Verse, once in Disguise
Abode with Shepherds, banish'd from the Skies.
Vast Hopes we then conceiv'd, and vainly guess'd
That now Dann-Hall wou'd be for ever bless.
And soon all other Country-Seats out-shine.
As being the Muses Seat, and rais'd by Hands Divine,
The Trees around shou'd grow in Verse sublime;
And the shrill Brooks shou'd roll in Shriller Rhime:

And

And what still rais'd our Expectations higher,
You seem'd the Situation to admire,
The Hill was advantageous to your Flight;
The Grove to sing the Nut-brown Maid's Delight.
Pleas'd with the Place, Poetic-Plans you drew
Of Houses, Gardens, Walks, in Paper View;
And meas'ring all the Fields and Meads around,
Describ'd the Limits of your Hallow'd Ground.
The Grove already made your Vistoes Ways,
Longing to echo your immortal Lays.
The Hill begun to rear his Head up High,
And shortly thought with Cooper's-Hill to vie.

But All is Vain. Alas! the Poet's Dead;
The Wonder-working Muses too are sted,
And the Old tott'ring House nods down its mournful Head.
O Thou the Muses greatest Friend and Heir,
Great Harley! for their sake, with pious Care
Support its drooping Head; and let it stand
The Poet's Monument in Essex Land:
When suture curious Trav'lers shall be told
That was the Famous Prior's Seat of old,
Which since, his Patron Harley's noble Race uphold.
That All was Vain, great Prior's losty Tongue
In Stile Heroic, and divinely Sung
Not all before. All but his Words, were vain,
They prov'd too true, and in Prophetic Strain
Made by the Poet's Death his Subject out too Plain.

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LIFE of Mr. PRIOR. XXXV

For Vain indeed by Fate's severe Decree,
Thy Plans of Pleasure prov'd, Great Man, to THEE;
Since Thou art call'd in haste away to tread
The gloomy Walks and Vistoes of the Dead.
In vain didst thou thy Summer-House project,
Death is providing thee an Architect.
In Henry's ancient Dome, who shall thy Tomb erect.

But when thy Tomb, as all things mortal must, Sinks ere a while, as Thou dost now to dust; Thy deathless Works a Monument shall raise, Which will for ever last, and sound thy Praise; And not in Westminster alone proclaim, But all the Land record, Prior's Immortal Fame.





THRENUS:

OR,

STANZAS on the Death of Mr. PRIOR.

By ROBERT INGRAM, Efq;

I.

MAT PRIOR—and we must submit!

Is at his Journey's End:

In whom the World has lost a Wit;

And I, what's more, a Friend.

II.

Who vainly hopes long here to Stay, May fee with weeping Eyes; Not only Nature posts away, But e'en Good-Nature dies!

III.

Shou'd grave Ones count these Praises light,
To such it may be said;
A Man, in this lamented Wight,
Of Business too is dead.

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LIFE of Mr. PRIOR. XXXVII

IV.

From Ancestors, as might a Fool!

He trac'd no High-fetch'd Stem;
But gloriously revers'd the Rule,
By Dignifying them.

V.

O! gentle Cambridge! fadly fay, Why Fates are so unkind? To snatch thy Giant-Sons away, Whilst Pygmies stay behind,

VI.

Horace and He were call'd in hafte,
From this vile Earth to Heaven;
The cruel Year not fully past,
Etatis, FIFTY-SEVEN.

VII.

So on the Tops of Lebanon,
Tall Cedars felt the Sword,
To grace by Care of Selemon,
The Temple of the Lord.

VIII.

A Tomb, amidst the Learned, may The Western-Abbey give! Like Theirs, his Ashes must decay; Like Theirs, his Fame shall live.

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IX.

Close, Carver, by some well-cut Books, Let a thin BUSTO tell; In spite of plump and pamper'd Looks, How feantly Sense can dwell!

X.

No Epitaph, of tedious Length, Shou'd over-charge the Stone; Since loftiest Verse wou'd lose its Strength, In mentioning his Own.

XI.

At once ! and not Verbosely tame, Some brave Laconic-Pen Shou'd smartly touch his ample Name; In form of -O RARE BEN!



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ONTHE

DEATH

OF

Mr. PRIOR

O! Had my Tongue but Language to express,
The heavy Burthen of my Soul's Distress!
My Numbers charming, as Thy Strains shou'd flow,
A comely Mourning, and a decent Woe.

IMMORTAL Bard! If thou canst deign to see,
A Thing so wretched, and so low as me:
Howe'er thy Eyes o'er beauteous Prospects roam,
And Angels Songs salute Thee to thy Home;
O! to thy Friend below, be once more Kind,
And grant these Strains may thy Acceptance sind.

Bur shou'd these fail, thou shalt for ever stand immortaliz'd, by thy Own deathless Hand:
Thy Alma, and thy Solomon, shall Shine,
With equal Glory, to a future Line;

N

Succeeding

Succeeding Ages, as they read them o'er, Shall praife the Poet, and his Loss deplore. Amazing Beauties thro' the Work unfold, And practise what their great Forefather told.

IF O! my Friend, kind Heav'n would hear my Pray And raise me, sinking, from this deep Despair; Before I fall, and reach the lonesome Grave, Let me a Portion of thy Spirit have, That when the Springs of weary Life decay, And frighted Nature wings her Course away: The bounteous Pow'rs may to my Soul assign A Rest, a Fame, and a Reward, like Thine.

CHARLES BROWN

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On seeing Mr. PRIOR'S Monument

MEAN Artifice! to gild precarious Fame!

A PRIOR bears a STATUE in his NAME.

True Merit does to heights unlabour'd climb,

And mocks the Rust of Age and Waste of Time.

Thus did APELLES' Hand Death's Razure brave, And share the Immertality it gave:
VENUS and AMMON in his Colours shown,
Transmit the Painter's Glory with her Own.

CHA. BECKINGHAM

O N



On the Publication of Two Posthumous Pieces of Mr. Prior, viz. I. The Turtle and Spar-Row, a Tale. II. Down-Hall, a Ballad.

LET Tears no more lament the Dead in vain, For see! Our easy Prior lives again. These genuine Lines the gentle Bard reveal, And paint that Nature he alone cou'd feel, With tender Accents touch the softning Soul, Or gaily Mock the Philosophic-Fool.

When TURTURELLA tells her piteous Moan, Who does not make the Mourner's Grief his own? How ravishingly sweet the Numbers move, And breathe the dying Agonies of Love! Such sympathizing Tenderness impart, They melt the Reader's to a Lover's Heart.

E.

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But while th' inimitable Bard displays
The wanton SPARROW in gallanter Lays,
The Marriage-State is Imag'd to the Life,
The Careless Husband and the Peevish Wife;
The Troubles of the Fetlock'd-Couple shew,
And either Sex is open'd to the View.

Next, in Down-Hall we find his Hum'rous Vein, (Tho' Essex marshy Hundreds are the Scene)

Mii MEMOIRS of Mr. PRIOR.

A Place unheard of, 'till by PRIOR nam'd, Now MORLEY and Down-hall alike are fam'd.

Thus Sung delightful MAT—but Sings no more, Long Since lamented on the lonefom Shore; Pensive for Him in vain my Voice essays,

To court THALIA to her Poet's praise:

Like TURTURELLA she neglects her Charms,

Despairing of another PRIOR'S Arms:

Alike their Tenderness, alike their Woe,

For what COLUMBO was, is PRIOR now:

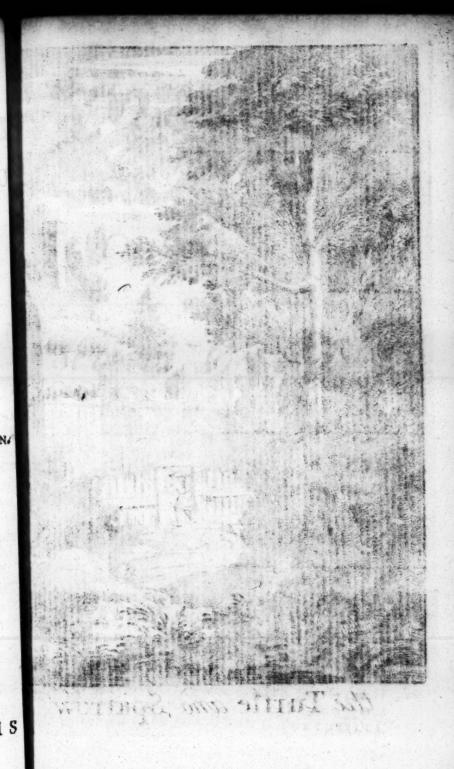
Time's Period past—He shall for Ever live,

And like these Labours by his Death revive.

London, July 14, 1725.

W. PATTISON







the Turtle and Sparrow

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VOL.



P O E M S

ON

Several Occasions.

THE

TURTLE and SPARROW.

AN

ELEGIAC TALE *.



EHIND an unfrequented Glade, Where Yew and Myrtle mix their Shade, A Widow Turtle pensive sat,

and wept her murder'd Lover's Fate.

* This Piece was written upon the sincere Affection shewn y her most sacred Majesty Queen ANNE for the Loss of er Royal Consert Prince GEORGE, 1708, who is signred under COLUMBO, the faithful Mate of TURTURELLA.

VOL. III.

2 POEMS on several Occasions.

The Sparrow chanc'd that Way to walk, (A Bird that loves to chirp and talk)

Befure He did the Turtle greet,

She answer'd him as she thought meet.

Sparrows and Turtles, by the bye,

Can Think as well as You or I:

But how they did their Thoughts express,

The Margin shews by T and S.

T. My Hopes are lost, my Joys are sted,
Alas! I weep Columbo dead:
Come, all ye winged Lovers, come,
Drop Pinks and Daisies on his Tomb:
Sing, Philomel, his Fun'ral Verse,
Ye pious Redbreasts, deck his Herse:
Fair Swans, extend your Dying Throats,
Columbo's Death requires your Notes:
For Him, my Friend, for Him I moan,
My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

Stretch'd on the Bier Columbo lies,
Pale are his Cheeks, and clos'd his Eyes;
Those Cheeks, where Beauty smiling lay;
Those Eyes, where Love was us'd to play;
Ah cruel Fate, alas! how soon
That Beauty and those Joys are flown!

Columbo is no more, ye Floods, Bear the sad Sound to distant Woods; The And Ye F

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The Sound let Echo's Voice restore, And say, Columbo is no more. Ye Floods, ye Woods, ye Echoes, moan My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

The Dryads all forfook the Wood,
And mournful Naiads round me stood,
The tripping Fawns and Fairies came,
All conscious of our mutual Flame,
To sigh for him, with me to mean
My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

Venus disdain'd not to appear,
To lend my Grief a Friendly Ear;
But what avails her Kindness now?
She ne'er shall hear my Second Vow:
The Loves that round their Mother slew,
Did in her Face her Sorrows view.
Their drooping Wings they pensive hung,
Their Arrows broke, their Bows unstrung;
They heard attentive what I said,
And wept with me, Columbo dead:
For Him I sigh, for Him I moan,
My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

'Tis Ours to Weep, great VENUS said,
'Tis JOVE's alone to be Obey'd:
Nor Birds, nor Goddesses can move
The just Behests of Fatal JOVE;

4 POEMS on Several Occasions.

I faw thy Mate with fad Regret,
And curs'd the Fowler's cruel Net:
Ah, dear Columbo, how he fell,
Whom Turturella lov'd fo well!
I faw him bleeding on the Ground,
The Sight tore up my ancient Wound;
And whilft you wept, alas, I cry'd,
Columbo and Abonis Dy'd.

Weep, all ye Streams, ye Mountains, groan; I mourn Columbo, dead and gone; Still let my tender Grief complain, Nor Day, nor Night that Grief restrain, I said, and VENUS still reply'd, COLUMBO and ADONIS Dy'd.

- S. Poor Turturella, hard thy Case, And just thy Tears, alas, alas!
- T. And hast thou lov'd, and canst thou hear With piteous Heart a Lover's Care? Come then, with Me thy Sorrows join, And ease My Woes by telling Thine:

 For Thou, poor Bird, perhaps may'st moan Some Passerella dead and gone.
- S. Dame Turtle, this runs foft in Rhime, But neither fuits the Place nor Time; The Fowler's Hand, whose cruel Care For dear Columbo set the Snare,

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Dow Grim By Fo The Snare again for Thee may fet; Two Birds may perish in One Net. Thou shou'd'st avoid this cruel Field, And Sorrow shou'd to Prudence yield. 'Tis sad to Die.

T. It may be fo;
'Tis fadder yet, to Live in Woe.

- S. When Widows use their canting Strain, They seem resolv'd to wed again.
- T. When Wid'wers wou'd this Truth disprove,.
 They never tasted real Love.
- S. Love is foft Joy and gentle Strife,
 His Efforts all depend on Life:
 When he has thrown Two Golden Darts,
 And struck the Lovers mutual Hearts;
 Of his black Shafts let Death send One,
 Alas! the pleasing Game is done,
 Ill is the poor Survivor Sped,
 A Corps feels mighty cold in Bed.
 Venus said right, nor Tears can move,
 Nor Plaints revoke the Will of FOVE.

All must obey the gen'ral Doom,

Down from ALCIDES to Tom Thumb.

Grim Pluto will not be withstood

By Force or Crast. Tall Robinhood,

The

As well as Little John, is dead. (You see how deeply I am read) With Fate's lean Tipstaff none can dodge, He'll find you out where'er you lodge. A Jax to fhun his gen'ral Pow'r, In vain absconded in a Flow'r. An idle Scene TYTHONUS acted, When to a Grafshopper contracted: Death struck them in those Shapes again, As once he did when they were Men.

For Reptiles perish, Plants decay; Flesh is but Grass, Grass turns to Hay; And Hay to Dung, and Dung to Clay.

Thus Heads extremely nice discover, That Folks may Die, fome Ten times over; But oft by too refin'd a Touch, To prove Things plain, they prove too much. Whate'er PYTHAGORAS may fay, (For each, you know, will have his Way) With great Submission I pronounce, That People Die no more than Once: But Once is fure, and Death is Common To Bird and Man, including Woman, From the Spread-Eagle to the Wren, Alas! no Mortal Fowl knows when; All that wear Feathers first or last, Must one Day perch on CHARON's Mast;

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By Car Must lie beneath the Cypres Shade,
Where STRADA'S Nightingale was laid;
Those Fowl who seem Alive to sit,
Assembled by Dan CHAUGER'S Wit,
In Prose have slept Three Hundred Years,
Exempt from worldly Hopes and Fears,
And, laid in State upon their Herse,
Are truly but embalm'd in Verse;
As sure as Lesbia's Sparrow I,
Thou, sure as Prior's Dove, must Die:
And ne'er again from Lethe's Streams
Return to Adda, or to Thames.

T. I therefore weep Columbo dead, My Hopes bereav'd, my Pleasures fled; I therefore must for ever moan My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

S. Columbo never fees your Tears,
Your Cries Columbo never hears;
A Wall of Brass, and one of Lead,
Divide the Living from the Dead.
Repell'd by this, the gather'd Rain
Of Tears beats back to Earth again,
In t'other the Collected Sound
Of Groans, when once receiv'd, is drown'd.
'Tis therefore vain one Hour to grieve
What Time it self can ne'er retrieve.
By Nature soft, I know, a Dove
Can never live without her Love;

Then quit this Flame, and light another;

Dame, I advise you like a Brother.

- T. What, I to make a fecond Choice?
 In other Nuptials to rejoice?
 - S. Why not my Bird?

T. No, Sparrow, no,

Let me indulge my pleafing Woe:

Thus fighing, cooing, ease my Pain,

But never wish, nor love, again:

Distress'd for ever let me moan

My dear Columbo, dead and gone.

- S. Our winged Friends thro' all the Grove Contemn thy mad Excess of Love:
 I tell thee, Dame, the t'other Day
 I met a Parrot and a Jay,
 Who mock'd thee in their mimic Tone,
 And wept Columbo, dead and gone.
- T. Whate'er the Jay or Parrot said,
 My Hopes are lost, my Joys are sted;
 And I for ever must deplore
 Columbo, dead and gone.—— S. Encore!
 For Shame forsake this BION-stile,
 We'll talk an Hour, and walk a Mile.
 Does it with Sense or Health agree,
 To sit thus moping on a Tree?

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To throw away a Widow's Life, When you again may be a Wife.

Come on, I'll tell you my Amours;
Who knows but they may infl'ence Yours;
Example draws, when Precept fails,
And Sermons are less read than Tales.

- T. Sparrow, I take thee for my Friend,
 As such will hear thee: I descend;
 Hop on and talk; but, honest Bird,
 Take care that no immodest Word.
 May venture to offend my Ear.
- S. Too Saint-like Turtle, never fear, By Method Things are best discuss'd, Begin we then with Wife the first: A handsom, senseless, auk'ard Fool, Who wou'd not Yield, and cou'd not Rule: Her Actions did her Charms disgrace, And still her Tongue talk'd off her Face: Count me the Leaves on yonder Tree, So many diff'rent Wills had she, And like the Leaves, as Chance inclin'd, Those Wills were chang'd with ev'ry Wind: She courted the Beau-Monde To-night, L' Assemblée, her supreme Delight; The next she sat immur'd, unseen, And in full Health enjoy'd the Spleen. She censur'd that, she alter'd this, And with great Care fet all amis;

POEMS on several Occasions. IO

She now cou'd chide, now laugh, now cry, Now fing, now pout, All God knows why: Short was her Reign, she Cough'd and Dy'd, Proceed we to my Second Bride; Well Born the was, genteelly Bred, And Buxom both at Board and Bed; Glad to oblige, and pleas'd to please, And, as Tom Southern wifely fays, No other Fault had the in Life, But only that the was my WIFE *. O Widow-Turtle! ev'ry She, (So Nature's Pleasures does Decree) Appears a Goddess 'till enjoy'd, But Birds, and Men, and Gods are cloy'd. Was HERCULE'S One Woman's Man? Or love for ever LEDA's Sman? Ah! Madam, cease to be mistaken, Few marry'd Fowl peck Dunmew-Bacon. Variety alone gives Joy, The sweetest Meats the soonest cloy: What Sparrow, Dame? what Dove alive? Tho' VENUS shou'd the Char'ot drive, But wou'd accuse the Harness Weight, If always Coupled to One Mate; And often wish the Fetter broke. Fis Freedom but to Change the Yoke.

T. Impious, to wish to Wed again, Ere Death dissolv'd the former Chain.

She She Wel But Wh Mu And ('Ti Is t For She But Aga Wb And For Ma

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S. Spare

^{*} See The Wife's Excuse. A Comedy:

S. Spare your Remark, and hear the reft, I She brought me Sons, but Jove be bleft, She Dy'd in Child-Bed on the Neft. Well, reft her Bones, quoth I, fhe's gone: But must I therefore lie alone? What, am I to her Mem'ry ty'd? Must I not Live, because she Dy'd? And thus I Logically faid, ('Tis good to have a Reas'ning Head) Is this my WIFE? Probatur, not; For Death diffolv'd the Marriage-Knot: She was, Concedo, during Life; But, is a Piece of Clay, a WIFE? Again, if not a Wife, d'ye fee, Why then no Kin at all to me: And he who gen'ral Tears can fhed For Folks that happen to be Dead, May e'en with equal Justice mourn For those who never yet were Born.

T. Those Points indeed you quaintly prove, But Logic is no Friend to Love.

S. My Children then were just pen-feather'd:
Some little Corn for them I gather'd,
And sent them to my Spouse's Mother,
So left that Brood to get another.
And as old HARRY Whilome said,
Restecting on ANNE BOLEYN Dead,

Cocksbones,

iz Poems on several Occasions.

Line Dy'd in China sted convince Nech made a red save made

And thus I locked land.

Cocksbones, I now again do ftand access they amp? ?
The jolly'ft Batchelor i'th' Land. A mediant they are add.

T. Ah me! my Joys, my Hopes are fled;
My first, my only Love is Dead.
With endless Grief let me bemoan.
Columbo's Loss.

S. Let me go on mail sain seas a seal of boon til') As yet my Fortune was but narrow, and we would all I woo'd my Cousin Philly Sparrow, O'th' Elder House of Chirping-End, From whence the Younger Branch descending at all Well feated in a Field of Peafe or he was a ron it might But when the Honey-Moon was past, largery of was ad bak The foll'wing Nights were foon o'ercast, She kept her own, could plead the Law, And Quarrel for a Barley-Stram; Both, you may judge, became less kind, As more we knew each other's Mind: She foon grew fullen, I, hard-hearted, We scolded, hated, fought, and parted. To LONDON, bleffed Town, I went, She Boarded at a Farm in Kent: A Magpye from the Country fled,! And kindly told me fhe was Dead: I prun'd my Feathers, cock'd my Tail. And fet my Heart again to Sale.

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My Fourth, a mere Coquet, or fuch all district I thought her, nor avails it much, I was for talk of I If true or falfe; our Troubles fpring, in well and tally had More from the Fancy, than the Thing. Two staring Horns, I often said, But ill become a Sparrow's Head; But then to fet that Ballance even, it should swort toward Your Cuckold Sparrow goes to Heaven of Same 10 20 and The Thing you fear, suppose it done and ow it and ver If you inquire, you make it known. A might be found I Whilst at the Root your Horns are fore, The more you scratch, they ach the more. But turn the Tables and reflect, All may not be, that you suspect: By the Mind's Eye, the Horns we mean, Are only in Ideas feens 'Tis from the Infide o' the Head Their Branches shoot, their Antlers spread; Fruitful Suspicions often bear 'em, You feel 'em from the Time you fear 'em. Cuckoo! Cuckoo! that Echo'd Word, Offends the Ear of Vulgar Bird; But those of finer Taste have found There's nothing in't beside the Sound Preferment always waits on Horns, And Houshold Peace the Gift adorns: This Way, or That, let Factions tend, The Spark is still the Cuckold's Friend; This Way, or That, let Madam roam, Well pleas'd and quiet the comes home.

24 POEMS on feveral Occasions.

Now weigh the Pleasure with the Pain,

The plus and minus, Loss and Gain,

And what La Fontaine laughing says,

Is serious Truth, in such a Case;

Who slights the Evil, finds it least;

And who does Nothing, does the best.

I never strove to rule the Roast,

She ne'er refus'd to pledge my Toast:

In Visits if we chanc'd to meet,

I seem'd obliging, she discreet;

We neither much cares'd nor strove,

But good Dissembling pass'd for Love.

T. Whate'er of Light our Eye may know,
'Tis only Light it-felf can show:
Whate'er of Love our Heart can feel,
'Tis mutual Love alone can tell,

S. My pretty, am'rous, foolish Bird,

A Moment's Patience; in one Word,

The Three kind Sisters broke the Chain,

She Dy'd, I mourn'd, and woo'd again.

T. Let me with juster Grief deplore

My dear Columbo, now no more;

Let me with constant Tears bewail

S. Your Sorrow does but spoil my Tale.

My Fifth, she prov'd a jealous Wife,

Lord shield us all from such a Life!

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Twas Doubt, Complaint, Reply, Chit-Chat,
Twas This, To-day; To-morrow, That.
Sometimes, for footh, upon the Brook
I kept a Miss; an honest Rook
Told it a Snipe, who told a Stear,
Who told it those, who told it her.

One Day a Linnet and a Lark

Had met me strolling in the Dark;

The next, a Woodcock and an Owl

Quick-fighted, grave, and sober Fowl,

Wou'd on their Corp'ral Oath alledge

I kis'd a Hen behind the Hedge.

Well, Madam Turtle, to be brief,

(Repeating but renews our Grief)

As once she watch'd me from a Rail,

Poor Soul! her Footing chanc'd to fail,

And down she fell, and broke her Hip,

The Fever came, and then the Pip:

Death did the only Cure apply;

She was at quiet, so was I.

- T. Cou'd Love unmov'd these Changes view? His Sorrows, as his Joys are true.
- S. My dearest Dove, One wise Man says, Alluding to our present Case, We're here To-day, and gone To-morrow: Then what avails supersious Sorrow!

Another

16 Poems on several Occasions:

that net predicting at the Durke terr

Another full as wife as he,

Adds; that a Marry'd Man may fee

Two happy Hours; and which are they?

The First and Last, perhaps you'll say;

'Tis true, when blythe she goes to Bed,

And when she peaceably lies Dead;

Women 'twixt Sheets are best, 'tis said,

Be they of Holland or of Lead.

Now cur'd of HYMEN's Hopes and Fears, And fliding down the Vale of Years, I hope'd to fix my future Reft, And took a Widow to my Neft. Ah Turtle! had she been like Thee, Sober, yet gentle; wife, yet free; But the was peevish, noify, bold, A Witch ingrafted on a Scold: Tove in PANDORA'S Box confin'd A Hundred Ills to vex Mankind; To yex one Bird, in her Bandore He hid at least a Hundred more: And foon as Time that Veil withdrew, The Plagues o'er all the Parish slew; Her Stock of borrow'd Tears grew dry, And Native Tempests arm'd her Eye, Black Clouds around her Forehead hung, And Thunder rattled on her Tongue. We, Young or Old, or Cock or Hen, All liv'd in ÆoLus's Den;

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The nearest her, the more accurst,
Ill sar'd her Friends, her Husband worst.
But JOVE amidst his Anger spares,
Remarks our Faults, but hears our Pray'rs.
In short, she Dy'd. Why then she's Dead,
Quoth I, and once again I'll wed.
Wou'd Heav'n this Mourning Year was past,
One may have better Luck at last.
Matters at worst are sure to mend,
The DEVIL's Wife was but a Fiend.

T. Thy Tale has rais'd a Turtle's Spleen, Uxorious Inmate, Bird obscene,
Dar'st thou defile these Sacred Groves,
These silent Seats of faithful Loves?
Be gone, with slagging Wings sit down
On some old Pent-bouse near the Town;
In Brewers-Stables peck thy Grain,
Then wash it down with puddled Rain:
And hear thy dirty Offspring Squall
From Bottles on a Suburb-Wall.
Where Thou hast been, return again,
Vile Bird! Thou hast convers'd with Men;
Notions like these, from Men are given,
Those vilest Creatures under Heaven.

To Cities and to Courts repair, Flatt'ry and Falshood flourish there: There, all thy wretched Arts employ, Where Riches triumph over Joy;

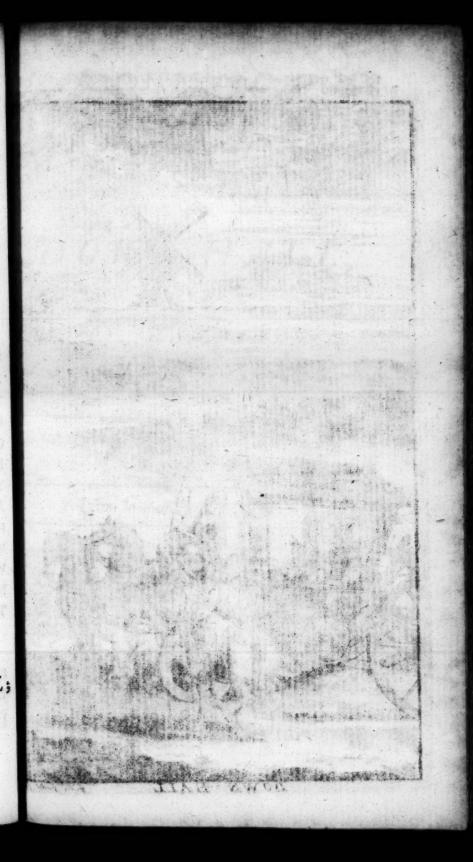
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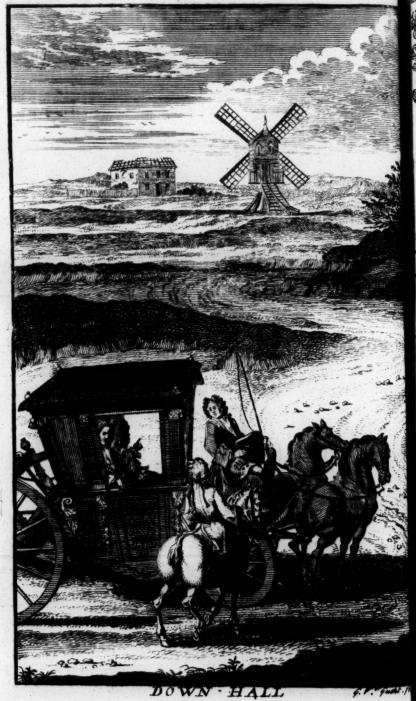
Where Passions do with Int'rest Barter,
And HYMEN holds, by Mammon's Charter;
Where Truth, by Point of Law, is Parry'd,
And Knaves and Prudes are SIX Times Marry'd.

IN THE DEED WALL AND THE PARTY OF



DOWN-HALL;





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DOWN-HALL;

A

BALLAD.

To the Tune of King JOHN and the Abbot of CANTERBURY.

Written in the Year, MDCCXV.



Sing not Old JASON, who Travell'd thro'

To kiss the fair Maids, and possess the rich Fleece;

Nor Sing I Æ NEAS, who, led by his Mother,

Got rid of One WIFE, and went far for Another,

Derry down, down, hey derry down,

Non

Nor Him who thro' Asia and Europe did roam, ULYSSES by Name, who ne'er cry'd to go home; But rather desir'd to see Cities and Men, Than return to his Farms, and Converse with old PEN.

Hang Homer and Virgil; their meaning to feek
A Man must have pok'd in the Latin and Greek;
Those who Love our Own Tongue, we have Reason to hope
Have read them Translated by DRYDEN and POPE.

But I Sing Exploits, that have lately been done
By Two British HEROES, call'd MATTHEW and JOHN!
And how they rid Friendly from fine London-Town,
Fair Essex to see, and a Place they call DOWN.

Now ere they went out, you may rightly suppose, How much they Discours'd, both in Prudence and Prosi: For before this great fourney was throughly concerted, Full often they met; and as often they parted,

And thus Matthew said, look you here, my Friend John I fairly have Travell'd Years Thirty and One; And tho' I faill carry'd my Soveraign's Warrants, I only have gone upon other Folks Errands.

* Matthew Prior, Esq; and John Morley of Halstead in Essex, Esq; Bred a Butcher (but was accounted one of the greatest Land-fobbers in England) and in Honour of his Profession, annually killed a Hog, in the Publick Market, and took a Groat for it. He died 1732.

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That I love To ta

And now in this Journey of Life, I wou'd have
A Place where to Bait, 'twixt the Court and the Grave;
Where joyful to Live, not unwilling to Die—
Gadzooks, I have just such a Place in my Eye.

There are Gardens so Stately, and Arbours so Thick, A Portal of Stone, and a Fabric of Brick.

The Matter next Week shall be all in your Pow'r;

But the Money, Gadzooks, must be paid in an Hour.

For Things in this World, must by Law be made certain, We Both must repair unto OLIVER MARTIN;
For he is a Lawyer of worthy Renown.
I'll bring You to see; he must fix you at DOWN.

Quoth MATTHEW, I know, that from Berwick to Dover You've Sold all our Premises over and over: And now if your Buyers and Sellers agree, You may throw all our Acres into the South-Sea.

But a word to the Purpole; To-morrow, dear Friend, We'll see, what To-night you so highly commend.

And if with a Garden and House I am blest;

Let the Devil and Coningsby go with the rest.

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ket,

And

Then answer'd Squire MORLEY, pray get a Calash,
That in Summer may Burn, and in Winter may Splash;
I love Dirt and Dust; and 'tis always my Pleasure,
To take with me much of the Soil that I Measure.

* Lord Coningsby with whom he had differed.

But Matthew thought better: For Matthew thought right And hired a Chariot so trim and so tight, That Extremes both of Winter and Summer might pass; For one Window was Canvas, the other was Glass.

Draw up, quoth Friend Matthew; pull down, quoth Friend We shall be both Hotter and Colder anon. [John Thus Talking and Scolding, they forward did Speed; And RALPHO pac'd by, under NEWMAN the Swede.

Into an Old Inn did this Equipage roll,

At a Town they call Hodsdon, the Sign of the Bull,

Near a Nymph with an Urn, that divides the High-way,

And into a Puddle throws Mother of Tea.

Come here, my fweet Landlady, pray how d'ye do? Where is 'Sifley so cleanly, and Prudence and Sue? And where is the Widow that dwelt here below? And the Hostler that Sung about Eight Years ago?

And where is your Sifter so mild and so dear?
Whose Voice to her Maids like a Trumpet was clear:
By my Troth, She replies, you grow Younger, I think:
And pray, Sir, what Wine does the Gentleman drink?

Why now let me Die, Sir, or live upon Trust,

If I know to which Question to answer you first.

Why Things fince I saw you, most strangely have vary'd,

And the Hostler is Hang'd, and the Widow is Marry'd.

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And Price left a Child for the Parish to Nurse;
And 'Sissey went off with a Gentleman's Purse;
And as to my Sister so mild and so dear,
She has lain in the Church-yard full many a Year.

Well, Peace to her Ashes; what signifies Grief: She Roasted red Veal, and she Powder'd lean Beef: Full nicely she knew to Cook-up a fine Dish; For tough was her Pullets, and tender her Fish.

For that matter, Sir, be ye Squire, Knight, or Lord, I'll give you whate'er a good Inn can afford:
I shou'd look on myself as unhappily Sped,
Did I yield to a Sister, or Living, or Dead.

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Of Mutton, a delicate Neck and a Breast,
Shall Swim in the Water in which they were Drest:
And because You great Folks are with Rarities taken,
Addle-Eggs shall be next Course, tost up with rank Bacon.

Then Supper was Serv'd, and the Sheets they were laid;
And Morley most lovingly whisper'd the Maid.
The Maid! was She handsom? why truly so, so:
But what Morley whisper'd, we never shall know.

Then up rose these Heroes as brisk as the Sun,
And their Horses like his, were prepared to Run.
Now when in the Morning MATT ask'd for the Score,
JOHN kindly had paid it the Ev'ning before.

Their Breakfast so warm to be sure they did Eat:

A Custom in Travellers, mighty Discreet,

And thus with great Friendship and glee they went on

To find out the Place you shall hear of anon,

call'd DOW N, down, hey derry down.

But what did they talk of from Morning 'till Noon? Why, of Spots in the Sun, and the Man in the Moon: Of the Czar's gentle Temper, the Stocks in the City, The wife Men of Greece, and the Secret-Committee.

So to HARLOW they came; and Hey, where are You all? Show Us into the Parlour, and mind when I call: Why, your Maids have no motion, your Men have no life; Well Master, I hear you have bury'd your Wife.

Come this very instant, take care to provide

Tea, Sugar, and Toast, and a Horse, and a Guide.

Are the Harrisons here, both the Old and the Young?

And where stands fair Down, the Delight of my Song?

O Squire, to the Grief of my Heart I may fay,
I have Bury'd Two Wives fince you Travell'd this way;
And the Harrisons both may be presently here;
And DOWN stands, I think, where it stood the last Year.

Then JOAN brought the Tea-pot, and CALEB the Toast; And the Wine was froth'd out by the Hand of mine Host: But we clear'd our Extempore Banquet so fast, That the Harrisons both were forgot in the haste. The C

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Now hey for Down-Hall; for the Guide he was got; The Chariot was mounted; the Horses did trot; The Guide he did bring us a Dozen Mile round: But O! all in vain; for no Down cou'd be found.

O! thou Popish Guide, thou ha't led us astray.
Says he; how the Devil shou'd I know the way?
I never yet travell'd this Road in my Life:
But Down lies on the left, I was told by my Wife.

Thy Wife, answer'd MATTHEW, when she went abroad, Ne'er told Thee of half the bye-ways she had trod: Perhaps She met Friends, and brought Pence to Thy House, But Thou shalt go home without ever a Souse.

What is this Thing, Morley, and how can you mean it? We have loft our Estate here, before we have seen it. Have Patience, soft, Morley in anger reply'd: To find out our way, let us send off our Guide.

O here I spy Down: cast your Eye to the West, Where a Wind-Mill so stately stands plainly Confest. On the West, reply'd MATTHEW, no Wind-Mill I find: As well Thou may'st tell me, I see the West-Wind.

Now pardon me, MORLEY, the Wind-Mill I spy, But faithful ACHATES, no House is there nigh. Look again, says mild MORLEY, Gadzooks you are blind: The Mill stands before; and the House lies behind.

Vol. III,

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O now a low ruin'd White Shed I discern, Until'd and unglaz'd; I believe 'tis a Barn. A Barn? why you rave: 'Tis a House for a Squire, A Justice of Peace, or a Knight of our Shire.

A House shou'd be built, or with Brick, or with Stone.

Why, 'tis Plaister and Lath; and I think, that's all One.

And such as it is, it has stood with great Fame,

Been called a HALL, and has given its Name

To DOWN, down, hey derry down,

O MORLEY, O MORLEY, if that be a Hall;
The Fame with the Building will suddenly fall—
With your Friend JEMMY GIBBS about Buildings agree,
My Business is Land; and it matters not me.

I wish you cou'd tell, what a Duce your Head ails: I shew'd you Down-Hall; did you look for Versailles? Then take House and Farm, as John Ballet will let you; For Better, for Worse, as I took my Dame Betty.

And now, Sir, a Word to the Wife is enough;
You'll make very little of all your Old Stuff:
And to build at your Age, by my Troth, you grow simple;
Are you Young and Rich, like the Master of Wimple?

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Thus

^{*} The Earl of Oxford.

If You have these Whims of Apartments and Gardens, From Twice Fifty Acres you'll ne'er see five Farthings: And in Yours I shall find the true Gentleman's Fate; Ere you finish your House, you'll have spent your Estate.

Now let Us touch Thumbs, and be Friends ere we part. Here, John, is my Thumb; and here, Mar, is my Heart, To Halftead I speed; and You go back to Town.

Thus ends the First Part of the Ballad of DOWN.

Derry down, down, hey derry down.



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AN

EPISTLE

TO

FLEETWOOD SHEPHARD, Esq;

Written Anno, 1689.

Were making Legs, and begging Places,
And some with Patents, some with Merit,
Tir'd out my good Lord Dorses's Spirit:
Sneaking I stood, amongst the Crew,
Desiring much to speak with you.
I waited while the Clock struck Thrice,
And Footman brought out sifty Lies;
'Till Patience vext, and Legs grown weary,
I thought it was in vain to tarry:

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But did opine, it might be better, By Penny-Post to fend a Letter : Now, if you miss of this Epiftle, I'm balk'd again, and may go whiftle: My Bufiness, Sir, you'll quickly guess, Is to defire fome little Place; And fair Pretentions I have for't. Much Need, and very small Desert. Whene'er I writ to you, I wanted; I always begg'd; you always granted. Now, as you took me up when little, Gave me my Learning, and my Vittle: Ask'd for me, from my Lord *, things fitting, Kind as I'ad been your own begetting, Confirm what formerly you've given Nor leave me now at Six and Sevens, As Sunderland has left Mun Stephens.

3

No Family that takes a Whelp,
When first he laps, and scarce can yelp,
Neglects, or turns him out of Gate,
When He's grown up to Dog's Estate:
Nor Parish if they once adopt
The spurious Brats by Strolers dropt,
Leave 'em when grown up Lusty Fellows,
To the wide World, that is the Gallows:
No, thank 'em for their Love, that's worse,
Than if they'ad throtled 'em at Nurse.

^{*} Earl of Dorset.

My Uncle, rest his Soul, when Living,
Might have contriv'd me ways of Thriving,
Taught me with Cider to replenish
My Vats, or ebbing Tide of Rhenish.
So when for Hock I drew Prickt White-wine,
Swear't had the Flavour, and was right Wine:
Or sent me with Ten Pounds to Furnival's Inn, to some good Rogue-Attorney;
Where now, by forging Deeds, and cheating,
I'ad found some handsom ways of getting.

All this, You made me quit to follow
That fneaking Whey-fac'd God Apollo;
Sent me among a Fidling Crew
Of Folks, I'ad never feen nor knew,
Calliope, and God knows who.
To add no more Invectives to it,
You spoil'd a Youth to make a Poet.
In common Justice, Sir, there's no Man
That makes the Whore, but keeps the Woman.
Among all honest Christian People,
Whoe'er breaks Limbs, maintains the Cripple.

The Sum of all I have to fay, Is, that you'd put me in some Way, And your Petitioner shall pray But My Nor Tha

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There's

^{*} His Uncle was a Vintner.

There's One thing more, I had almost slipt,
But that may do as well in Postscript;
My Friend Charles Montagne's preferr'd,
Nor wou'd I have it long observ'd,
That One Mouse Eats, while t'other's Starv'd.

Ad Virum doctissimum, & Amicum, Dominum Samuelem Shaw, dum Theses de Ictero pro Gradu Doctoris defenderet.

Phobe potens Savis Morbis vel ladere Gentes,
Lassas solerti vel relevare Manu,
Aspice tu Decus hoc nostrum, placidusque fatere
Indomitus quantum prosit in Arte Labor:
Non Ictrum posthae Pestemve minaberis Orbi,
Fortius hic Juvenis dum Medicamen habet:
Mitte dehinc Iras, & Nato Carmina dona;
Neglectum Telum dejice, sume Lyram.

Mattheus Prior, A.M. & Colleg.

4 Junii 1692.

Divi Ioann, Cantab. Socius.

* Mr. Montague, afterwards Earl of Halifax, gained so much Reputation by Transversing Mr. Dryden's Hind and Panther, to the Story of the City Mouse and Country Mouse, that he was called Mouse Montague. But here Mr. Prior claims an equal Share in the Performance.



IMITATED by Mr. COOKE.

To my Learned Friend

SAMUEL SHAW,

AT

Taking his DOCTOR's Degree, and Defending a Thesis on the JAUNDICE.

O! PHOEBUS, Deity, whose pow'rful Hand Can spread Diseases thro' the joyful Land, Alike all pow'rful to relieve the Pain, And bid the groaning Nations smile again; When Shaw, our Pride, you see, Confess you find In Him what Art can do with Labour join'd; No more the World the Jaundice Threats shall fear, While he, the Youth, our Remedy, is near: Suppress thy Rage, with Verse thy Son inspire, The Dart neglected to assume the Lyre.



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CHARLES FRANKS F

THE

REEMTEDY,

Worse than the

DISEASE.

AND RESERVED TO THE

I Sent for RADCLIFFE, was so ill,
That other Doctors gave me over,
He felt my Pulse, prescribed His Pill,
And I was likely to recover.

II.

But when the Wit began to wheeze,
And Wine had warm'd the Politician,
Cur'd Yesterday of my Disease,
L died last Night of my Physician.

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ON

Bishop ATTERBURY'S

Burying His Grace

JOHN SHEFFIELD,

DUKE of Buckinghamshire, 1721.

I Have no Hopes, the Duke he says, and Dies;
In sure and certain Hopes — the Prelate cries:
Of These Two learned Peers, I pr'ythee say, Man,
Who is the hing Knave, the Priest or Layman?
The Duke he stands an Insidel Confest,
He's our dear Brother quoth the Lordly Priest.
The Duke, tho' Knave; still Brother dear he cries,
And, who can say, the Rev'rend Prelate lies?

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O D E,

In Imitation of the Second ODE of the Third BOOK of HORACE.

Written Anno, 1692.

I.

How long, deluded Albion, wilt Thou lie *
In the Lethargic Sleep, the fad Repose,
By which thy close, thy constant Enemy,
Has softly lull'd Thee to Thy Woes?

* Angustam, amici, Pauperiem pati Robustus acri Militià Puer Condiscat; & Parthos feroces Vexet eques metuendus hastà;

Or Wake, degen'rate Isle, or cease to own What Thy Old Kings in Gallie Camps have done; The Spoils They brought Thee back, the Crowns They won; WILLIAM (so Fate requires) again is Arm'd;

Thy Father to the Field is gone:
Again MARIA weeps Her absent Lord
For Thy Repose content to Rule alone.
Are Thy Enervate Sons not yet alarm'd?
When WILLIAM Fights, dare they look tamely on,
So slow to get their Ancient Fame Restor'd,
As nor to melt at Beauty's Tears, nor follow Valour's Sword?

H.

See the repenting Iste awakes,

Her vicious Chains the gen'rous Goddess breaks:

The Fogs around Her Temples are dispell'd;

Abroad She looks, and sees Arm'd Belgia standPrepar'd to meet their common Lord's Command;

Her Lions roaring by Her Side, Her Arrows in her Hand;

And blushing to have been so long withheld;

Weeps off Her Crime, and hastens to the Field':

* Henceforth Her Youth shall be inur'd to bear

Hazardous Toil and Active War:

To march beneath the Dog-Star's raging Heat;

Patient of Summer's Drought, and Martial Sweat;

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And only grieve in Winter Camps to find,

Its Days too short for Labours they defign'd:

All Night beneath hard heavy Arms to watch;

All Day to mount the Trench, to storm the Breach,

And all the rugged Paths to tread,

Where WILLIAM, and his Virtue lead.

Ш.

Silence is the Soul of War: # Delib'rate Counsel must prepare: The mighty Work, which Valour must complete: Thus WILLIAM rescues, thus preserves the States Thus teaches Us to think and dare; As whilst his Cannon just prepar'd to breathe Avenging Anger, and swift Death; In the try'd Mettle the close Dangers glow, And now, too late, the dying Foe Perceives the Flame, yet cannot ward the Blow ; So whilft in WILLIAM's Breaft ripe Counfels lie. Secret and fure as brooding Fate, No more of His Defign appears, Than what awakens Gallia's Fears; And (though Guilt's Eye can sharply penetrate) Distracted Lewis can descry Only a long unmeasur'd Ruin nigh.

Est & fideli tuta silentio

IV.

On Norman Coasts, and Banks of frighted Seine,

Lo! the impending Storms begin:

Britannia safely through her Master's Sea;

Ploughs up her Victorious Way.

The French SALMONEUS throws his Bolts in vain,
Whilst the true Thunderer asserts the Main:

'Tis done! to Shelves and Rocks his Fleets retire,

Swift Victory in vengeful Flames

Burns down the Pride of their Presumptuous Names:
They run to Shipwrack to avoid our Fire,
And the torn Vessels that regain their Coast
Are but sad Marks to shew the rest are lost:
All this the Mild, the Beauteous, Queen has done,
And WILLIAM's softer-Half shakes Lewis' Throne.

MARIA does the Sea command,
Whilst Gallia slies her Husband's Arm by Land,
So, the Sun absent, with full Sway the Moon
Governs the Isles, and rules the Waves alone;
So Juno thunders when her Jove is gone.
Io Britannia! loose thy Ocean's Chains,
Whilst Russel strikes the Blow Thy Queen ordains:
Thus Rescu'd, thus Rever'd, for ever stand,
And bless the Counsel, and reward the Hand,
Io Britannia! thy MARIA Reigns.

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V.

From MARY's Conquests, and the Rescu'd Main *,

Let France look forth to Sambre's armed Shore,

And boast her Joy for WILLIAM's Death no more.

He lives, let France confess, the Victor lives:

Her Triumphs for his Death were vain,

And spoke her Terror of his Life too plain.

The mighty Years begin, the Day draws nigh,

In which that ONE \$\pm\$ of Lewis' MANY Wives,

Who by the baleful Force of guilty Charms,

Has long enthrall'd Him in Her wither'd Arms,

Shall o'er the Plains from distant Tow'rs on high,

Cast around her mournful Eye,
And with Prophetic Sorrow ery:
Why does my ruin'd Lord retard his Flight?
Why does Despair provoke his Age to fight?
As well the Wolf may venture to engage
The angry Lion's gen'rous Rage;
The rav'nous Vulture, and the Bird of Night,
As safely tempt the stooping Eagle's Flight,

Matrona bellantis tyranni
Prospiciens, & adulta virgo,
Suspiret: Eheu! ne rudis agminum
Sponsus lacessat regins asperum
Tactu leonem, quem cruenta.
Per medias rapit Ira Cades.

[#] Madam Maintenon.

As Lewis to unequal Arms defy Yon' Here, crown'd with blooming Victory, Just triumphing o'er Rebel-Rage restrain'd,

And yet unbreath'd from Battles gain'd.

See! all yon' dufty Field's quite cover'd o'er

With hostile Troops, and ORANGE at their Head,

ORANGE destin'd to complete
The great Designs of labouring Fate,
ORANGE, the Name that Tyrants dread:
He comes, our ruin'd Empire is no more,
Down, like the Persian, goes the Gallie Throne,
Darius slies, Young Ammon urges on.

VI.

Now from the dubious Battle's mingled Heat,
Let Fear look back, and firetch her hafty Wing *;
Impatient to fecure a base Retreat:
Let the pale Coward leave his wounded King,
For the vile Privilege to breathe,
To live with Shame in dread of glorious Death?

In vain: for Fate has swifter Wings than Fear,
She follows hard, and strikes him in the Rear,
Dying and Mad the Traitor bites the Ground,
His Back transfix'd with a dishonest Wound;

Dulce & decorum est pro patrià meri.

Mors & sugacem persequitur Virum,

Nec parcit imbellis juventa.

Poplitibus, timidàque tergo.

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Whilst through the fiercest Troops, and thickest Press, Virtue carries on Success: Whilst equal Heav'n guards the distinguish'd Brave, And Armies cannot hurt whom Angels fave.

VII.

Virtue to Verse immortal Lustre gives, Each by the other's mutual Friendship lives; Eneas fuffer'd, and Achilles fought, The Hero's Acts enlarg'd the Poet's Thought, Or Virgil's Majesty, and Homer's Rage Had ne'er like lasting Nature vanquish'd Age; Whilft Lewis then his rifing Terror drowns With Drums Alarms, and Trumpets Sounds ; Whilst hid in arm'd Retreats and guarded Towns, From Danger as from Honour far, He bribes close Murder against open War: In vain you Gallic Muses Arive With labour'd Verse to keep his Fame alive, Your mouldring Monuments in vain you raife On the weak Basis of the Tyrant's Praise: Your Songs are fold, your Numbers are profane, 'Tis Incense to an Idol given, Meat offer'd to Prometheus' Man That had no Soul from Heav'n. Against his Will you chain your frighted King

On rapid Rhine's divided Bed;

ille

And Mock your Here, whilft ye Sing The Wounds for which he never bled;

Falthood

Falshood does poison on your Praise diffuse, And Lewis' Fear gives Death to Boilean's Muse.

VIII

On its own-Worth True Majesty is rear'd *,
And Virtue is her own Reward,
With solid Beams and native Glory bright,
She neither Darkness dreads, nor covets Light;
True to Her-self, and fix'd to inborn Laws,
Nor sunk by Spite, nor listed by Applause,
She from Her settled Orb looks calmly down,
On Life or Death, a Prison, or a Crown.
When bound in double Chains poor Belgia lay,
To foreign Arms, and inward Strife a Prey,
Whilst One Good Man buoy'd up Her sinking State,

A Virtue labour'd against Fate;
When Fortune basely with Ambition join'd,
And all was conquer'd but the Patriot's Mind;
When Storms let loose, and raging Seas,
Just ready the torn Vessel to o'erwhelm,
Forc'd not the faithful Pilot from his Helm,
Nor all the Siren Songs of suture Peace,
And dazling Prospect of a promis'd Crown,
Could lure his stubborn Virtue down;

 Virtus, repulsa nescia sordida, Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
 Nec sumit aut ponit secures
 Arbitrio popularis aura. But agai

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But against Charms, and Threats, and Hell, He stood,
To that which was severely good;
Then, had no Trophies justify'd his Fame,
No Poet blest his Song with NASSAU's Name,
Virtue alone did all that Honour bring,
And Heaven as plainly pointed out The KING,
As when He at the Altar stood
In all his Types and Robes of Pow'r,
Whilst at His Feet religious Britain bow'd,
And own'd him next to what we there adore.

IX.

ay, joyful Maeze, and Boyne's victorious Flood, For each has mixt his Waves with Royal Blood) When WIL LIAM's Armies past, did He retire, r view from far the Battle's diftant Fire? Cou'd He believe his Person was too dear? or use His Greatness to conceal His Fear? ou'd Pray'rs or Sighs the dauntlefs Hero move? rm'd with Heav'n's Justice, and His People's Love, hro' the first Waves He wing'd His vent'rous Way. And on the adverse Shore arose, Ten thousand flying Deaths in vain oppose) Like the great Ruler of the Day, With Strength and Swiftness mounting from the Seas ike Him all Day He toil'd but long in Night, The God has eas'd His weary'd Light, Ere Vengeance left the stubborn Foes, WILLIAM's Labour's found Repose?

But

When His Troops falter'd, stept not He between?

Restor'd the dubious Fight again,

Mark'd out the Coward that durst sty,

And led the fainting Brave to Victory?

Still as she sted Him, did He not o'ertake

Her doubtful course, and brought Her Bleeding back?

By his keen Sword did not the boldest fall?

Was he not King, Commander, Soldier All—

His Dangers such, as with becoming D.ead,

His Subjects yet Unborn shall Weep to Read;

And were not those the only Days that e'er

The Pious Prince refus'd to hear

His Friends Advices, or His Subjects Pray'r.

X.

Where'er old Rhine his fruitful Water turns,
Or fills his Vassals Tributary Urns;
To Belgia's sav'd Dominions, and the Sea,
Whose righted Waves rejoice in WILLIAM's Sway
Is there a Town where Children are not Taught,
Here Holland Prosper'd, for here ORANGE Fought,
Through Rapid Waters, and through stying Fire,
Here rush'd the Prince, Here made whole France retire—
By diffrent Nations be his Valour blest,

In diff'rent Languages confest,

And then let Shannon Speak the rest:

Let Shannon Speak, how on her wond'ring Shore,
When Conquest hov'ring on his Arms did wait,
And only ask'd some Lives to Bribe her o'er;

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Milt

The God-like Man, the more than Conqueror, With high Contempt fent back the specious Bais. And Scorning Glory at a Price too great, With so much Pow'r, such Piery did join, As made a Persect Virtue soar

A Pitch unknown to Man before, And lifted Shannon's Waves o'er those of Boyne.

XI.

Nor do his Subjects only share
The Prosp'rous Fruits of his Indulgent Reign;
His Enemies approve the Pious War,
Which, with their Weapon, takes away their Chain:
More than his Sword his Goodness strikes his Foes;
They Bless His Arms, and Sigh they must oppose.
Justice and Freedom on his Conquests wait,
And 'tis for Man's Delight that He is Great:
Succeeding Times shall with long Joy contend,
If He were more a Victor, or a Friend:
So much His Courage and His Mercy strive,
He Wounds to Cure; and Conquers to Forgive.

XII.

Ye Heroes, who have Fought your Country's Cause, Redress'd Her Injuries or Form'd Her Laws, To my Advent'rous Song just Witness bear, Affist the Pious Muse, and hear Her Swear,

That 'tis no Poet's Thought, no Flight of Youth, But solid Story, and severest Truth,

That WILLIAM treasures up a greater Name,

Than any Country, any Age can boast:

* And all that Ancient Stock of Fame

He did from His Fore-Fathers take.

He has improv'd, and gives with Int'rest back;

And in his Constellation does unite

Their scatter'd Rays of fainter Light:

Above or Envy's lash, or Fortune's Wheel,

That settled Glory shall for ever dwell

Above the Rolling Orbs, and common Sky,

Where nothing comes that e'er shall Die.

XIII.

Where roves the Muse? Where thoughtless to return?

Is her short-liv'd Vessel borne,

By potent Winds too subject to be tost?

And in the Sea of WILLIAM's Praises lost?

Nor let her tempt that Deep, nor make the Shore

Where our abandon'd Youth She sees

Shipwrack'd in Luxury, and lost in Ease;

Whom nor Britannia's Danger can alarm,

Nor WILLIAM's Exemplary Virtue warm:

* Virtus, recludens immeritis mori Cœlum, negatâ tentat iter viâ; Cœtusque vulgares & udam Spernit humum, fugiente pennâ. Their G And I But fure

Tell 'em

Swift be

Merit

Though Nor So His Just Sedition Fate its

And Eu

Tell 'em howe'er the King can yet Forgive Their Guilty Sloth, their Homage yet Receive,

And let their wounded Honour live:
But fure and sudden be their just Remorfe;
Swift be their Virtues Rise, and strong its Course; †
For though for certain Years and destin'd Times,

Merit has lain confus'd with Crimes;
Though Fove seem'd Negligent of human Cares,
Nor Scourg'd our Follies, nor return'd our Pray'rs,
His Justice now demands the equal Scales,
Sedition is suppress'd, and Truth prevails:
Fate its great End by sow Degrees attains,
And Europe is Redeem'd and WILLIAM Reigns.

Neglectus incesto addidit Integrum.
Rarò antecedentem scelestum
Descruit Pede poena claudo.



Td



VERSES

Spoke to the

LADY Henrietta-Cavendish-Holles Harley,

In the LIBRARY of

St. John's College, Cameridge,

November the 9th, Anno 1719.

MADAM,

SINCE ANNA visited the Muses-Seat,
(Around her Tomb let weeping Angels wait)
Hail Thou, the Brightest of thy Sex, and Best,
Most gracious Neighbour and most welcome Guest.
Not Harley's Self to Cam and Isis dear,
In Virtues and in Arts great Oxford's Heir,
Not He such present Honours shall receive,
As to his Consort We aspire to give.

Writings

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* Sir

College,

^{*} The Seat of this noble Family is at Wimpole in Cambridgeshire.

Writings of Men our Thoughts to Day neglects,
To pay due Homage to the Softer-Sex:

Plato and Tully we forbear to read,
And their great Foll'wers whom this House has bred,
To study Lessons from Thy Morals given,
And shining Characters, impress'd by Heaven.
Science in Books no longer We pursue,
Minerva's Self in Harrier's Face we view;
For when with Beauty we can Virtue join,
We paint the Semblance of a Form Divine.

Their pious Incense let our Neighbours bring, To the kind Mem'ry of some bounteous King,

With grateful Hand, due Altars let them raise,
To some good Knight's or holy Prelate's Praise;
We tune our Voices to a nobler Theme,
Your Eyes we bless, your Praises we proclaim,
Saint John's was founded in a Woman's Name.
Enjoin'd by Statute, to the Fair We bow;
In Spite of Time, We keep our ancient Vow;
What Margaret Tudor was, is Harriet Harley now.

* Sir Thomas White was the Founder of St. John's College, Oxon; and their greatest Benefactor, next to Him.



Vol. III.

Cam-

itings

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PRO-



PROLOGUE

TO THE

ORPHAN.

Represented by some of the Westminster Scholars, at Hickford's Dancing-Room in Panton-Street near Leicester-Fields, the Second of February, 1720.

Spoken by the Lord DUPLIN, who add CORDELIO.

HAT! wou'd my humble Comrades have me fay
Gentle Spectators, pray excuse the Play?
Such Work by Hireling Actors shou'd be done,
Whom you may Clap or His for half a Crown:
Our gen'rous Scenes for Friendship We repeat;
And if we don't Delight; at least we Treat.

+ The Page in the ORPHAN.

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POEMS on several Occasions.

SI

Ours is the Damage, if We chance to blunder, We may be ask'd whose PATENT We act under?

How shall We gain you Alamode de France?
We hir'd this Room; but none of Us can Dance
In cutting Capers We shall never please:
Our Learning does not lie below our Knees.

Shall We procure You Symphony and Sound?
Then You must Each subscribe Two hundred Pound,
There We shou'd fail too, as to Point of Voice:
Mistake Us not; We're no ITALIAN Boys:
True BRITONS Born; from Westminster We come;
And only speak the Style of ancient Rome.
We wou'd Deserve, not poorly beg Applause;
And stand or fall by Freind's and Busby's Laws.

For the Distress'd Your Pity We implore: If once refus'd, We'll trouble You no more, But leave our Orphan squalling at your Door.

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THE

72 POEMS on Several Occasions.



THE

CONVERSATION.

A

T A L E.

I T always has been thought discreet,
To know the Company You meet;
And fure there may be secret Danger,
In talking much before a Stranger.
Agreed: What then? Then drink your Ale.
I'll pledge You, and repeat my Tale.

No Matter where the Scene is fixt:
The Persons were but odly mixt;
When Sober Damon thus began:
(And Damon is a clever Man)
I now grow Old; but still, from Youth,
Have held for Modesty and Truth.
The Men who by these Sea-marks steer,
In Life's great Voyage never Err:
Upon this Point I dare defy
The World: I pause for a Reply.

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Sir, Either is a good Affistant: Said One who fat a little distant: Truth decks our Speeches and our Books; And Modesty adorps our Looks: But farther Progress we must take, Not only born to Look and Speak : The Man must AA. The STAGYRITE Says thus, and fays extremely right: Strict Justice is the Sov'raign Guide, That o'er our Actions shou'd preside: This Queen of Virtues is confest, To regulate and bind the reft. Thrice Happy, if you can but find Her equal Balance poize your Mind: All diff'rent Graces foon will enter. Like Lines concurrent to their Center.

'Twas thus, in short, these Two went on, With Yea and Nay, and Pro and Con, Thro' many Points divinely Dark, And WATERLAND affaulting CLARKE; 'Till, in Theology half loft, DAMON took up The Evening-Post; Confounded SPAIN compos'd the NORTH, And deep in Politicks held forth.

Methinks we're in the like Condition. As at the TREATY of PARTITION: That Stroke, for all King WILLIAM's Care, Begat another tedious War.

11

D 3

MATTHEW

74 POEMS on several Occasions.

MATTHEW, who knew the whole Intrigue, Ne'er much approv'd that Mystic League: In the vile UTRECHT TREATY too, Poor Man, he found enough to do. Sometimes to me he did apply; But down-right Dunstable was I, And told him, where they were mistaken, And counsell'd him to fave his Bacon: But (pass his Politicks and Profe) I never herded with his Foes; Nay, in his Verses, as a Friend, I still found Something to commend: Sir, I excus'd his NUT-BROWN-MAID; Whate'er severer Criticks said: Too far, I own, the Girl was try'd: The Women All were on my Side. For ALMA I return'd him Thanks: I lik'd her with her little Pranks: Indeed, poor Solomon in Rhime, Was much too Grave to be Sublime.

PINDAR and DAMON form Transition:
So on he ran a new Division;
'Till out of Breath he turn'd to spit:
(Chance often belps us more than Wit)
T'other that lucky Moment took,
Just nick'd the Time, broke in, and spoke,

Of all the Gifts the Gods afford, (If we may take old TULLY'S Word) Th

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Sir

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The greatest is a Friend; whose Love
Knows how to Praise, and when Reprove:
From such a Treasure never part,
But hang the Jewel on your Heart:
And, pray, Sir (it delights me) tell;
You know this Author mighty well—
Know him! d'ye question it? Ods fish!
Sir, does a Beggar know his Dish?
I lov'd him, as I told you, I
Advis'd him——Here a Stander-by
Twitch'd Damon gently by the Cloke,
And thus, unwilling, Silence broke;
Damon, 'tis time we shou'd retire:
The Man you talk with is Mat. Priore

PATRON thro' Life, and from thy Birth my Friend;
DORSET, to Thee, this Fable let me fend:
With Damon's Lightness weigh thy solid Worth:
The Foil is known to set the Diamond forth:
Let the seign'd Tale this real Moral give,
How many Damons, how few Dorsets live.

July, 1721.



96 POEMS on feveral Occasions.



C O L I N's

MISTAKES.

Written in Imitation of SPENSER's Style.

Me ludit Amabilis Insania.

Hor.

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His

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On

I:

AST by the Banks of Cam was Colin bred:

(Ye Nymphs, for ever guard that facred Stream;)

To Wimpole's woody Shade his Way he sped:

(Flourish those Woods, the Muses endless Theme.)

As whilom Colin ancient Books had read

Lays Greek and Roman wou'd he oft rehearse,

And much he lov'd, and much by Heart he said,

What Father Spenser sung in British Verse.

Who reads that Bard, desires like him to write,

Still fearful of Success, still tempted by Delight.

II. Soon

II,

Soon as Aurora had unbarr'd the Morn,
And Light discover'd Nature's chearful Face;
The sounding Clarion, and the sprightly Horn
Call'd the blythe Huntsman to the distant Chace.

Escsoons they issue forth, a goodly Band;
The deep mouth'd Hounds with Thunder rend the Air,
The siery Coursers strike the rising Sand;
Far thro' the Thicket slies the frighted Deer;
Harley the Honour of the Day supports;
His Presence glads the Wood; his Orders guide the Sports.

III.

On a fair Palfrey well equip't did sit

An Amazonian-Dame; a scarlet Vest

For active Horsemanship adaptly sit

Inclos'd her dainty Limbs; a plumed Crest

Wav'd o'er her Head; obedient by her Side

Her Friends and Servants rode; with artful Hand

Full well knew she the Steed to turn and guide:

The willing Steed receiv'd her soft Command:

Courage and Sweetness in her Face were seated;

On her all Eyes were bent, and all good Wishes waited.

IV. This

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IV.

This seeing, Colin thus his Muse bespake:

For alltydes was the Muse to Colin nigh,

Ah me too nigh! Or, Clio, I mistake;

Or that bright Form that pleaseth so mine Eye,

Is Jove's fair Daughter Pallas, gracious Queen

Of lib'ral Arts; with Wonder and Delight

In Homer's Verse we read her; well I ween,

That em'lous of his Gresian Master's Flight,

Dan Spenser makes the fav'rite Goddess known;

When in her graceful Look fair Britomare is shown.

V.

At Noon as Colin to the Castle came;

Ope'd were the Gates, and right prepar'd the Feast,
Appears at Table rich yelad a Dame,

The Lord's Delight, the Wonder of the Guest.

With Pearl and Jewels was she sumptuous deckt.

As well became her Dignity and Place;
But the Beholders mought her Gems neglect,

To fix their Eyes on her more lovely Face,
Serene with Glory, and with Softness bright:

O Beauty sent from Heav'n, to cheer the mortal Sight!

F

Tha

VI.

Lib'ral Munificence behind her stood;
And decent State obey'd her high Command;
And Charity dissufe of native Good
At once portrayes her Mind, and guides her Hand.
As to each Guest some Fruits she deign'd to list;
And Silence with obliging Parley broke;
How gracious seem'd to each th' imparted Gift;
But how more gracious what the Giver spoke?
Such Ease, such Freedom did her Deed attend,
That ev'ry Guest rejoic'd, exalted to a Friend.

VII.

Quoth Colin; Clio, if my feeble Sense

Can well distinguish you illustrious Dame,

Who nobly doth such gentle Gifts dispense;

In Latian Numbers Juno is her Name,

Great Goddess, who with Peace and Plenty crown'd,

To all that under Sky breathe vital Air

Dissulted Bliss, and through the World around

Pours wealthy Ease, and scatters joyous Chear;

Certes of her in semblant Guise I read;

Where Spenser decks his Lays with Gloriana's Deed,

ht!

eaft,

Libra

VIII.

As Colin mus'd at Ev'ning near the Wood;

A Nymph undress'd, beseemeth, by him past,
Down to her Feet her silken Garment slow'd:

A Ribbon bound and shap'd her slender Waist:

A Veil dependent from her comely Head,
And beauteous Plenty of ambrosial Hair,
O'er her fair Breast and lovely Shoulders spread,
Behind fell loose, and wanton'd with the Air.

The smiling Zephyrs call'd their am'rous Brothers:
They kis'd the waving Lawn, and wasted it to others,

IX.

Daisies and Violets rose, where'er the trod;
As Flora kind her Roots and Buds had sorted;
And led by Hymen, Wedlock's mystic God;
Ten thousand Loves around the Nymph disported.
Quoth Colin; now I ken the Goddess bright,
Whom Poets sing: All human Hearts enthrall'd,
Obey her Pow'r; her Kindness the Delight
Of Gods and Men; great Venus she is call'd,
When Mantuan Virgil doth her Charms rehearse;
Belphebe is her Name, in gentle Edmund's Verse.

X. Heard

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X.

Heard this the Muse, and with a Smile reply'd,
Which shew'd soft Anger mixt with friendly Love,
Twin Sisters still were Ignorance and Pride;
Can we know Right, 'till Error we remove?
But, Colin, well I wist, will never learn:
Who slights his Guide shall deviate from his Way:
Me to have ask'd what thou cou'dst not discern,
To Thee pertain'd; to Me the thing to say.
What Heav'nly Will from Human Eye conceals,
How can the Bard aread, unless the Muse reveals?

XI.

Nor Pallas Thou, nor Britomart hast seen;
When soon at Morn the flying Deer was chac'd:
Nor Fove's great Wife, nor Spenser's Fairy Queen
At Noontyde dealt the Honors of the Feast:
Nor Venus, nor Belphebe didst thou spy,
The Evening's Glory, and the Grove's Delight.
Henceforth, if ask'd, instructed right, reply,
That all the Day to knowing Mortals Sight
Bright Ca'ndish-Holles-Harley stood confest,
As various Hour advis'd, in various Habit dress.

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THE RECORDED AND THE PARTY.

To the Right Honourable the

COUNTESS DOWAGER

@ F

DEVONSHIRE,

ONA

PIECE of WISSEN's;

Wherein were all her GRANDSONS Painted.

With pleasing Thought the wond'rous Combat grew;

She, still form'd fairer; He, still liker drew.

In these Sev'n Brethren, they contended last,
With Art increas'd, their utmost Skill they try'd,
And Both well pleas'd, they had Themselves surpass'd,
The Goddess triumph'd, and the Painter dy'd.

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That Both, their Skill to this vast Height did raise Be Ours the Wonder, and be Yours the Praise: For here, as in some Glass, is well descry'd Only your felf thus often multiply'd. When Heav'n had You and Gracious Anna * made. What more exalted Beauty cou'd it add ? Having no nobler Images in Store, It but kept up to these, nor cou'd do more Than copy well, what it well fram'd before. If in dear Burgbley's gen'rous Face we fee Obliging Truth, and handsome Honesty; With all that World of Charms, which foon will move Rev'rence in Men, and in the Fair-Ones Love: His ev'ry Grace, his fair Descent assures, He has his Mother's Beauty, She has Yours, If ev'ry Cecil's Face had ev'ry Charm, That Thought can fancy, or that Heav'n can form; Their Beauties all become your Beauty's Due, They are all Fair, because they're all like You. If ev'ry Ca'ndish great and charming Look, From You that Air, from You the Charms they took. In their each Limb, your Image is exprest, But on their Brow firm Courage stands confest; There, their great Father by a strong Increase, Adds Strength to Beauty, and compleats the Piece, Thus still your Beauty, in your Sons, we view, WISSEN Sev'n-Times One great Perfection drew, Whoever fat, the Picture still is You.

^{*} Eldest Daughter of the COUNTESS.

POEMS on feveral Occasions.

So when the Parent-Sun with genial Beams,
Has Animated many goodly Gems;
He fees himself improved, while every Stone,
With a resembling Light, resects a Sun.

So when great Rhea many Birehs had giv'n,
Such as might govern Earth, and people Heav'n;
Her Glory grew diffus'd, and fuller known,
She faw the Deity in every Son:
And to what God foe'er Men Altars rais'd,
Hon'ring the Off-spring, they the Mother prais'd.

In short-liv'd Charms let others place their Joys Which Sickness blasts, and certain Age destroys: Your stronger Beauty, Time can ne'er desace, 'Tis still renew'd, and stamp'd in all your Race.

Ah! Wissen, had thy Art been so refin'd,
As with their Beauty, to have drawn their Mind
Thro' circling Years thy Labours wou'd survive,
And living Rules to fairest Virtue give,
To Men unborn, and Ages yet to live;
'Twould still be Wonderful, and still be New,
Against what Time, or Spite, or Fate cou'd do.
'Till Thine confus'd with Nature's Pieces lie,
And Cavendys's Name, and Cecil's Honour Die,

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The Female PHAETON.

I.

HUS Kitty* Beautiful and Young, And wild as Colt untam'd; Bespoke the FAIR from whence the sprung. With little Rage inflam'd.

II.

Inflam'd with Rage at fad Restraint, Which wife Mamma ordain'd; And forely vext to play the Saint, Whilst Wit and Beauty reigo'd.

III.

shall I thumb Holy Books, confin'd, With Abigails forfaken? Kitty's for other Things delign'd, Or I am much mistaken,

Dutchess of Queensberry.

The

IV. Muft

IV.

Must Lady Finney frisk about,
And visit with her Cousins?
At Balls must She make all the Rout,
And bring home Hearts by Dozens?

V.

What has the Better, pray, than I?
What hidden Charms to boaft,
That all Mankind for her shou'd die,
Whilst I am scarce a Toast?

VI.

Dearest Mamma, for once let me Unchain'd, my Fortune try; I'll have my Earl, as well as She, + Or know the Reason why.

VII.

I'll soon with Jinney's Pride quit score,
Make all her Lovers fall;
They'll grieve I was not loos'd before,
She, I was loos'd at all.

+ The Earl of Essex married Her. She died in France, 171

VIII. Fondad

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Kitty

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VIII.

ondness prevail'd, Mamma gave way; Kitty, at Heart's Defire. btain'd the Chariot for a Day, And fet the World on Fire.

The Judgment of VENUS.

1.

IT HEN Kneller's Works of various Grace, Were to fair VENUS flown. he Goddess spy'd in ev'ry Face Some Features of her own.

II.

uft so, (and pointing with her Hand) So shone, fays she my Eyes,* When from Two Goddesses I gain'd An Apple for a Prize.

, 172

Fondad

* Lady RANELAUGH.

III. When

68 POEMS on several Occasions.

III.

When in the Glass, and River too, My Face I lately view'd, Such was I, if the Glass be true, If true, the Crystal Flood.

TV.

In Colours of This glorious kind #
Apelles painted Me;
My Hair thus flowing with the Wind,
Sprung from my Native Sea.

V,

Like this diforder'd, wild, forlorn, Big with Ten Thousand Fears,
Thee, my Adonis, did I mourn,
Ev'n Beautiful in Tears.

VI.

But viewing Myra plac'd apart,

I tear, fays she, I fear,

Apelles, that Sir Godfrey's Art

Has far surpass'd Thine here.

‡ Lady SALISBURY. * Lady JANE DOUGLAS

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Or

VII.

I, a Goddess of the Skies,

By Myra am undone,

ad must resign to her the Prize,

The Apple, which I won:

VIII.

at foon as she had Myra seen
Majestically Fair,
be sparkling Eye, the Look serene,
The gay and easy Air.

IX.

ith fiery Emulation fill'd,

The wond'ring Goddess cry'd,

pelles must to Kneller yield.

Or Venus must to HYDE.





TO

C L O E.

I.

WHILST I am fcorch'd with Hot Defire,
In vain Cold Friendship you return;
Your Drops of Pity on my Fire,
Alas! but make it fiercer burn.

II.

Ah! wou'd you have the Flame suppress
That kills the Heart it heats too fast,
Take half my Passion to your Breast,
The rest in mine shall ever last.





EPITAPH,

For HIMSELF,

Spoken EXTEMPORE.

OBLES, and HERALDS by your leave, Here * lie the Bones of MATTHEW PRIORS The Son of ADAM, and of EVE, Let BOURBON, or NASSAU, go higher.

* Alluding to Westminster-Abbey.

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POLICE A P. II.

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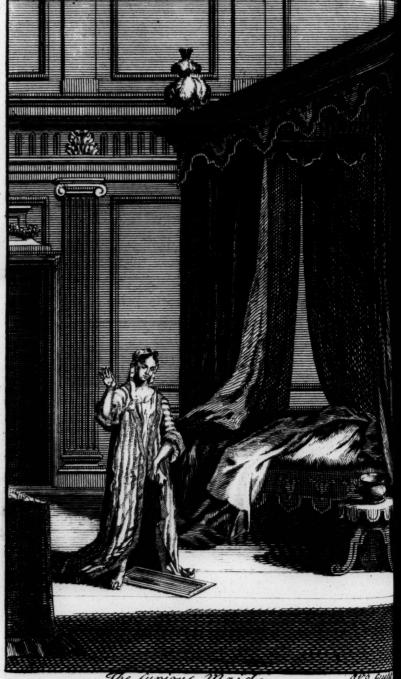
DRIGINAL POEMS

BY

SEVERAL HANDS.







The lurious Maids.

gro Gucht



THE

CURIOUS MAID:

A

T A L E.

An Imitation of Mr. PRIOR.

By HILDEBRAND JACOB, E/q;

Obstupuit ; steteruntque Comæ.

BEAUTY's a gaudy Sign, no more, To tempt the Gazer to the Door; Within the Entertainment lies, Far off remov'd from vulgar Eyes.

E 2

Thus

76 POEMS on several Occasions.

Thus CLOE, beautiful, and gay, As on her Bed the Wanton lay, Hardly awake from Dreaming o'er Her Conquests of the Day before.

And what's this hidden Charm? (she cry'd) And spurn'd th'embracing Clothes aside From Limbs of such a Shape, and Hue, As TITIAN's Pencil never drew, Resolv'd the Dark-Abode to trace, Of Female Honour, or Disgrace; Where Virtue sinds her Task too hard, And often slumbers on the Guard.

Th' Attempt the makes, and buckles to With all her Might; but 'twou'd not do: Still, as the bent, the Part-requir'd, As conscious of its Shame, retir'd.

What's to be done? We're all a-ground?

Some other Method must be found —

Water NARCISSUS' Face cou'd show,

And why not CLOE's Charms below?

Big with this Project, she applies.

The JORDAN to her Virgin Thighs;

But the dull Lake her Wish denies.

What Luck is here? We're foil'd again? The Devil's in the Dice, that's plain!

No Chymist e'er was so perplex'd;
No jilted Coxcomb half so vex'd;
No Bard, whose gentler Muse excels
At Tunbridge, Bath, or Epsom-Wells,
Ordain'd, by Phoebus' special Grace,
To sing the Beauties of the Place,
E'er pump'd, and chast'd to that Degree,
To tagg his fav'rite Simile.

Thus Folks are often at a Stand,
When Remedies are near at Hand!
For lo! the Glass — ay, That, indeed!
'Fis Ten to One we now succeed!
To this Relief the flies amain,
And straddles o'er the shining-Plain,
The shining-Plain reflects at large
All Damon's Wish and Cloe's Charge.
The Curious Maid in deep Surprize,
On the Grim-Feature fix'd her Eyes:
(Far less amaz'd Æneas stood,
When by Avernus' facred Flood,
He saw Hell's Portal fring'd with Wood.)

3

And is this ALL, is this (she cry'd)
MAN's great Desire, and WOMAN's Pride;
The Spring whence stows the Lover's Pain,
The Ocean where 'tis loss again,
By Fate for ever doom'd to prove
The Nursery and Grave of Love?

78 POEM'S on several Occasions.

O THOU of dire and horrid Mien, And always better felt than feen! Fit Rapture for the gloomy Night, O, never more approach the Light! Like other Mystries Men adore, Be Hib to be Rever'd the more!





THE

SILENT FLUTE:

OR, THE

MEMBERS SPEECH

TO THEIR

SOVERAIGN.

Henceforth Italian Concerts must be mute, No Instrument is like the SILENT FLUTE.

THOU, defign'd by Nature to controul, And in the Centre plac'd to guide the Whole, What Praise to suit thy Merit shall we bring, Or how, Great Limb, thy nervous Glory fing?

HE

E 4

From

80 Porms on feveral Oceafions.

From Thee our nobler Talents we derive, Courage to act, and Cunning to contrive. With Thee we flourish, and with Thee we fall, Of Health thou sure Prognostick to us all.

When Chance or Vigour does expose thy Face,
Tho' Prudes may frown, and gravely quit the Place,
Soft Maids, with giddy Eyes, thy Lustre see,
Dazzled, like Slaves, at Eastern Majesty;
They smile, and blush, and peep, and sly, and turn,
And in the pleasing Conslict chide, and burn;
No Steel like Thee their Paleness can relieve;
E'en Widows by thy Aid forget to grieve.

What, the with Blood thy Conquests oft are stain'd? To either Party's Joy they still are gain'd;
Nor dost thou fwell, vain-glorious, with Success;
But after Action still retir'd, and less,
The Hero and the Sage at once confess.

That thou art just, thy very Foes agree, Partial to no Condition or Degree, Nor e'er consult the Fair One's Pedigree; But visit both the Wealthy and the Poor, And knock like equal Death, at ev'ry Door.

Honour, that fullen Guardian Pow'r, who dwells In unfrequented Caves and barren Cells,

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Howe'er refolv'd, her folding Gate unlocks,
Unable to refift thy mighty Shocks:
Yet some pretend Thou art a Paradox.
Tho' blind, yet bold; tho' dumb, You teach to speak,
Strong without Bones; and thro' your Triumph meak.

But Nature on thy Vigour still relies,
And for her fading Labours hopes Supplies.
On boldly then, Your youthful Heat employ,
And strenuously force Your Way to Joy;
Yet all Excesses, as pernicious, shun,
Nor strain the Tenth laborious Heat to run,
By curs'd Ambition led, or fond Intreaties won:
So long with Matrons will you find Respect,
Maintain your Crimson Blush, and Form erect.

Z

Pleas'd, We'll pursue, where'er You lead the Way, And Your dear Laws implicitly obey;
By Day, by Night, thro' Heats, thro' Winter's Snow, Fatigue and Danger scorn'd, We'll boldly go, Not coldly asking why, when You command; For You in Reason's Place, triumphant stand.
Long in superior Glory may'st Thou thrive, And may we ne'er thy active Power survive!
Scorn'd shall We be, when Thou can'st charm no more, And slighted by the Sex we pleas'd before.
Strong as Thou art, thy stubborn Neck must yield, One Day reluctant, thou must quit the Field; Then shall the Nymphs thy drooping Head deride, Tho' now the Maidens Dream, and Matrons Pride.

E 5

Hence

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82 Pos ms on feveral Occasions.

Hence, gloomy Thought, while yet our Monarch reigns, And the quick Torrent boils within our Veins; And thou, Great Chief, the gloomy Thought forgive, Nor shrink with sudden Grief; but rife, and live! Thee to some fond expecting Nymph we'll bear, And Beds of Roses for thy Bliss prepare.

May no Alarms your fofter Hours annoy; Still in fweet Peace repeat the kindly Toy. May no Disgust e'er lessen your Desire; No Flatus raise Thee with deceitful Fire; No Spells, from flighted Maids, your Courage foil, While on yourfelf you fhamefully recoil, Or vainly for th' important Minute toil, And ftill dear Wanderer, may'ft thou be free From the infected Rover's Infamy ! Dire Plague! Which Heav'n has long referv'd in Store, To damp the envy'd Joy, too great before. But if the Pow'rs this perfect Blis deny, And needs must punish your Inconstancy, Rather when old, and loaded with Renown, A Priapifm all your Labours crown, And may you prove the D-do of the Town.



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13

ALLUSION

TO

HORACE,

ODE XXX. BOOK L

C Æ LIA this Night has promis'd I,

(And bound it with, Or may I die)

Shall then be eas'd of all my Pains,

And taste the Sweets of Lovers Chains;

The Bed, she tells me, is prepar'd,

The Candle out, the Door unbar'd,

* Lovely Goddess, Queen of Love,
Ruler of the Gods Above,
For one soft Moment leave thy Sky,
Neglected once let Paphos lie,
And here, with all thy Graces fly:
Contemn the bawling Harlot's Pray'r,
And snuff up nobler Incense here.

* O Venus, regina Gnidi, Paphique, Sperme dilectam Cypron, &c. 3

Let

34 POEMS on several Occasions.

Let Love, in all his fierce Defires,
His raging, never-dying Fires,
Enter the lovely Form, and there,
Make Pleasure his peculiar Care;
In naked conqu'ring Charms array'd,
Let all the Graces lend their Aid,
'And Youth, and soft Persuasion meet,
To make the joyful Scene complete.

The Goddess hears, and now she's there,
I see and feel her ev'ry where;
See how the charming Calia lies,
With heaving Breasts, extended Thighs,
And strong-desiring, sparkling Eyes;
Declaring now, that Love's possess,
And revels warmly in her Breast.

Wanton Venus, now inspire.
Thy Servant with unusual Fire;
Prolong the Night, as when great fove.
Was blest with his Alemena's Love;
And let me, Goddess, if you can,
Be this Night something more than Man.

6383



B E D L A M

- Peccatur & extra.

Hor.

Y OU who, like Protens, in all Shapes appear,
And ev'ry Hue, like the Camelion, wear,
Phantasia, airy Pow'r! in humbler Lays
We sing your Triumphs, and your Temple raise.
There, far from Reason, absolute You reign,
And scorn your proud, unequal Rival's Chain:
A thousand restless Forms around you sport,
A thousand busy Dreams your Throne support;
Vain Terrors your severer Orders wait,
And gay, delusive, Hopes attend your State.

In Britain, still for some new Madness fam'd, When Madmen long had rag'd, and unrestrain'd,

86 POEMS on several Occasions.

Near Old Augusta's Walls, the spacious Seat, The wretched, wand'ring, Lunatic's Retreat, Arose Majestic to the Founder's Fame, And * Bedlam, from its Purpose, is its Name.

Here ev'ry Error of the lawless Mind,
The Monsters of distemper'd Thought we find,
Madness in all Extremes: erene, and mild;
Where Euclid's Sons + run Regularly wild;
Where patient Chymists still their Labour ply;
And where the frantic Dead supinely lie.

Or loudly Raving; where Ambition reigns, O'er profitate Foes, and wide extending Plains, With Tyrants of all Kinds, and each Degree From Pedagogue to Eastern Majesty.

Or the pale Wretch, in one sad Posture found, With fix'd, and hollow Eyes surveys the Ground, For ever dwells on the consuming Care, And ev'ry Thing he turns to his Despair. Now tells of adverse Fate, and fondly dreams Of troubled Oceans, and contending Streams; Or weeps, like Niobe, and weary strays O'er false, inchanted, Ground, and thorny Ways; Or threatning Ghosts, arising to his View, On lonely Sands, and Shores, the Wretch pursue;

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Bedlem, or Bethlem, fignifies the House of Bread. + Mathematicians.

Or all around a thousand Furies glare, And shake their fiery Brands, and snaky Hair.

For grateful Errors fome their Reason change, And in the gaudy Fields of Fancy range. Magnific to their wild delighted Eyes Peruvian Roofs, and Parian Columns rife; Beneath their Thrones the Nile and Ganges meets And waft unbounded Riches to their Feet; Kind Nymphs around with gay Lyans dance, And not one Fear invades the golden Trance, Happy till envious Art the Bane restore, And fad returning Reason finds 'em poor. Nor here alone are these Delusions kind. Nor to our Age, nor to our Clime confin'd: Athens of old a famous Beggar knew, Who rich, and happy in Diffraction grew; Loud thro' the throng'd " Piraum he commands, The Trade of mighty Nations in his Hands, Till taught his long neglected Rags to own, And curfe the # Hayles, and Shadwell of the Town

Near these the sage Observer of the Skies,
Imp'd with Icarian Wings, attempts to rife,
The World of Lamar Nations to surprise;
Impatient to possess the distant Ground,
And plough the ** fertile Plains himself has sound;

^{*} A Haven at Athens. | Two Physicians ; the first to Bedlam.

Alluding to Terra Fertilitatis in the Lunar Maps.

Damn'd

Damn'd-Authors next, the taftless Age deplore; Many in humble Profe; in Meeter more. These, Phabus, did your wholsom Laws disclaim, And fondly hop'd with Ease to purchase Fame. Here oft in sweet Confusion they excel; Or mighty Deeds in mighty Madness tell. While Seas of Crimfon Gore the Plain o'erforead. " And Heav'n turns pale to fee us look fo red. 6 Or Nature's general Wreck they bravely dare, The whirling Globe from off its Axle tear, Hurl Worlds at Worlds, eclipse each heav'nly Spark, " While Gods meet Gods, and justle in the Dark. 6

With you, bright Queen " of Error, unconfin'd They foar, and leave the Weight of Sense behind, Thus on your wanton Wings supinely ride, There most secure where most they want a Guide. With you, and Art of old, the tuneful Quire To Heav'n itself with Safety could aspire, Sing the bleft State of the Immortal Pow'rs, Their Loves, their Nectar, and their Golden Bow'rs. Or else descending, they the Deep explore, And thro' the World of Waters find a Shore, Visit the Nereids Crystaline Retreats, Their Groves of Coral, and their Ouzy Seats. Or farther, does your restless Pow'r invite To Realms of Chaos, and eternal Night?

& LEE in Sophonisba. PHANTASIA.

Tuneful

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Tuneful amidst the horrid Wreck they soar,
And celebrate the Elemental War.
Or in a milder Region wou'd they tread?
Behold the quiet Mansion of the Dead!
Silent and sleeting Shades compose the Song,
And Lethe rolls his lazy Wave along.

Turn, various Goddess, turn your beauteous Face!
We sing your Triumphs, You your Triumphs grace!
O! cou'd You here, your kindly Aid impart,
And lend your animating Pow'r to Art,
Propitious as when ev'ry Grace you bring
To Congreve's Art, when Congreve deigns to sing,
While Echo pleas'd conveys the Charm around,
And Envy's Self compos'd, devours the Sound!

Yet why, tho' artless all, do we delay Your Sport, insulting * Venus, to display? Unequal Forms, and Hearts you Here unite; Or Nature's Laws reverse in wanton Spite, While Coridon laments his absent Smains, And slighted Sapho of her Nymphs complains.

But see a love-sick Maid, with Sighs oppress, Shines with superior Grace amidst the rest!
Romantic Tales, in Heaps, compose her Bed,
And vast Cassandra + props her pensive Head.

neful

S.

^{*} See Horace, Ode 33, B. 1. † A Romance.

POEMS on Several Occasions. Sigh to her Sighs, and long to share her Pains, And thus the fond distracted Fair complains.

Sprung from a Royal Race of high Renown, The wandring Heiress of an Eastern Crown You here behold! a miserable Maid! By hapless Love to endless Care betray'd! Early my Fame to distant Nations flew, And wondring Crouds from ev'ry Nation drew, Shining in Arms for Myra's Love they vie, And many in pursuit of Myra die. Ador'd by All, One only I approve, And Him, and Him alone I vow to love. But ere the holy Priest might join our Hands, A fatal Task my Royal Sire commands. Proud of the gen'rous Toil the Hero goes In quest of Glory, and our Country's Foes. Three tedious Moons his Absence I deplore, And watch follicitous the well-known-Shore, The Way where then the brave Orlando pass'd, When these o'erslowing Eyes beheld him last. At length I vow, impatient of Delay, To find my Love, or wander Life away. Twas in the folemn Noon of filent Night, When guided by Diana's doubtful Light, Along the winding Coast I took my Flight. An Age o'er Plains, o'er Forests I'm convey'd, And Wastes where yet no human Path is made, And

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Spells, Monsters-Rage, and Tyrant's-Threats endure, And Pains Orlando's Love alone can cure.

Tell me, ye courteous Knights, whose gen'rous Care Protects the Injur'd, and relieves the Fair,

Tell me what Magic Pow'rs, what Circe's Charms

Detain Orlando from his Myra's Arms,

Tell me, O, tell me this, and, O, invade

The Giant's Tow'rs, and free a captive Maids

Love has a thousand more fantastic Slaves, And each by Turns a different Madness raves, Triumphant now, and now again distress'd, By Hope elated, or by Fear depress'd.

Religion next, and Politicks, combine,
And in one friendly League of Madness join
The wild Projector, Patriot, and Divine.
Of Schisms yet untaught, unpractis'd Schemes,
And Credit still to fall, the Frantic Dreams.
Here, Cynthia, once a fam'd Coquet, retires,
And burns with Manly Rage, and Roman Fires,
Scorns the malicious Art, her Beauty past,
And changes Love for Politicks at last,
Loud from her Cell the raging Sibyl screams
Mysterious Errors, and portentous Dreams;
War, horrid War, and Peace by Turns she sings,
And Bedlam with the Fate of Europe rings.
For these our facred College chiefly stands,
And half our Lodgings are in Statesmen's Hands;

spells,

Tremendous

92 POEMS on several Occasions.

Tremendous Croud! with various Rage possess'd, And ever more tumultuous than the rest.

Yet few of all the raving Herd are found So loud as he who wou'd be thought most sound. Pity, he cries, a sad, but wholsom Mind, A Wretch by salse, imparient Heirs confin'd! Bedlam, at least, one Reas'ning Slave contains, And many yet Without deserve these Chains: Amidst his shining Hoard Avaro wants, Hoarse Stentor sings, and bright Aurelia paints, On these let Bedlam's just Correction sall, On these and on my impious Prodigal!

Not far from hence, and in obscurer Cells

Spleen with her meagre, faded, People dwells.

A hundred Heads the gloomy Monster bears,

Each Head by Turns a hundred Faces wears,

Inspiring all the Train of needless Cares.

Phantasia, you, the deadly Pest, of Yore,

On Albion's Chalky Cliffs to Eurus bore:

She still her Sire attends, and haunts the cloudy Shore.

Near these the Lunatic, in fond Despair,
Oft to th' inconstant Moon directs his Pray'r,
Sollicitous observes her Nightly Way,
As thro' the Pathless Heav'n she seems to stray,
To her of short-liv'd Intervals complains,
And seels already the approaching Change.

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'Twas here, amidst the Croud of gaping Fools, A celebrated Member of the Schools Pass'd gravely on, with flow, Majestic Pace, The Pride of wfeless Learning in his Face. Tir'd of the noify Croud, away, ye rude, Away, he cry'd, obstrep'rous Multitude! Hence! your unseasonable Mirth give o'er! Or learn of me lost Reason to deplore, Profane, illiterate Herd! who joy to fee Man fallen from his native Dignity. Man! Lordly Creature! for whose only Aid The Earth, and all th' Etherial Lamps were made. To these sublime his stately Front he rears, And Majesty in all his Form appears, And Heaven to that Glorious Form has join'd A quick, discerning, bright, capacious Mind, And plac'd him next to the Angelic Kind.

The furly Lunatic, whose Cell was nigh,
Observ'd the canting Pedant stalking by,
And thus accosts him: hist, Sir Gravity!
When his own Form the Painter wou'd express,
He seldom flatters more, or means it less.
To me this Lordly Creature Man appears
The empty, idle, Sport of Hopes, and Fears,
Flying the Thing he did but now adore,
And now pursuing what he sted before;
Of Nature's more unfinish'd Draughts the worst,
And of all Nature's Wretches most accurs'd,

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POEMs on several Occasions.

If Flattery and Pride had not conspir'd To make his Imperfections still admir'd. At mighty Things he aims with reftless Strife Beyond the little Purpose of his Life; Base in Oppression, and in Pow'r severe; His Glory Arrogance; his Justice, Fear: For fear of human Nature Laws are made, For fear of human Punishment obey'd. And his fublimest Knowledge seems design'd To prove the narrow Limits of his Mind. Some whom at least in Silence all revere, Like Gods, we own, amidst the Croud appear; These tho' they must admire, they basely hate, Or starve the Worth they dare not imitate. Yet more ungrateful Truths Mankind must own, Was Man but to himself sincerely known; But from the Dawn of Light they turn away, And fly like Birds obscene, the hated Day; Virtues in human Vanity devise, Which human Weakness ne'er can exercise, And footh their Wretchedness with pompous Lies. Thus Reason is their boasted Attribute. The mighty diff'rence 'twixt Man and Brute! The Flatterer of all, the Guide of none, And late Reflection of the Wretch undone. An Armour which in Peace for Pride they bear; But never of Defence in Time of War. A Pilot who in Calms alone can guide, Stem easy Currents, and a gentle Tides

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Porms on feveral Occasions. 95

Who, infolent, and vain, in Safety braves
The sleeping Tempest, and the smiling Waves;
But when strong Winds arise, and Billows rore,
The idle Boaster is of Use no more,
And the poor Vessel breaks upon the Shore.

3



THE

DESCRIPTION

OFA

SHIP in a STORM.

I.

WITH flowing Pomp, and beauteous Pride,
The floating Pile in Harbour rode,
Proud of her Freight, the fwelling Tide
Reluctant left the Vessel's Side,
And kis'd it as she flow'd.

Vho

II. The

95 POEMS on several Occasions.

H.

The Seas with Eastern-Breezes curl'd,
And filver'd half the liquid Plain,
Her Anchors weigh'd, her Sails unfurl'd,
Serenely mov'd the Wooden-World,
And stretch'd along the Main.

III.

Thus whilst we trace a prosprous Scene,
Dissembled Friendship waits on Power;
But early quits the fraudful Mien,
When Fortune is no more serene,
And waits but to devour.

IV.

The native Wonders of the Deep,
Press to admire the vast Machine.
In sportive Gambols round it leap,
Or else at awful Distance keep,
In Homage to their Queen.

sauceons Pride,

V

In vain we fly approaching Ill,

Danger can multiply its Form,

Expos'd we fly like Jonas ftill;

And Heav'n, when 'tis Heav'n's Will

O'ertakes us in a Storm.

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VI.

The distant Surge all foaming white,
Foretells the furious Blast;
Dreadful, tho' distant, was the Sight,
Confed'rate Winds, and Waves unite,
And menace ev'ry Mast.

VII.

Winds whistling thro' the Shrowds, proclaim
A Fatal Harvest on the Deck,
Quick in pursuit, as active Flame,
Too soon the rolling Ruin came,
And ratify'd the — Wreck.

VIII.

Thus Adam shone with new-born Grace,
Inform'd by an Almighty Breath;
Thus the same Breath sweeps off his Race,
Disorders Nature's beauteous Face,
And teams with instant Death.

IX.

Stript of her Pride, the Veffel rolls,
As if by Sympathy the knew,
The fecret Anguish of our Sou's,
With inward deeper Groans, condoles
The Danger of her Crew.
Yol. III.

I. The

98 POEMs on Several Occasions.

X.

The faithless Flood forsook her Keel,

And downward launch'd the lab'ring Hull,
Stun'd, she forgot awhile to reel,

And felt, or almost seem'd to feel,

A momentary Lull.

XI.

Now what avail'd it to be brave
On liquid Precipices hung,
Suspended on a breaking Wave?
Beneath Us yawn'd a Sea-Green-Grave,
Which silenc'd every Tongue.

XII.

Thus in the Jaws of Death we lay,

Nor Light, or Comfort found us there,
Lost in the Gulph, and Floods of Prey,
No Sun to chear Us, nor a Ray

Of Hope, but in Despair.

XIII.

The Seas encourag'd this Despair,
While certain Ruin waits on Land;
Shou'd we direct our Wishes there,
Soon we recal the fatal Prayer,
And wish to shun the Strand.

XIV.

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At length a BEING whose beheft, Reduc'd a Chaos into Form, His Goodness and his Power confest, He spoke, and, like a God, supprest Our TROUBLES and the STORM.



STRADA's NIGHTING ALE.

IMITATED

By Mr. PATTISON.

A S PHOEBUS darted forth a milder Ray, And lengthning Shades confes'd the shortning Day; To Tyber's Banks repair'd an am'rous Swain, The Love and Envy of the Neighb'ring Plain, To cool his Heat, he fought the breezy Grove, To cool his Heat, but more the Heat of Love;

100 POEMS on feveral Occasions

To footh his Cares on a foft Lute he play'd, But the foft Lute reviv'd the lovely Maid: Conspiring Elms their Umbrage shed around, Wav'd with applause, and listen'd to the Sound.

When Philomela, gentle Bird of Love,
Poor, pretty, harmless Siren of the Grove,
Enchanted, heard the Shepherd as he play'd,
And stole attentive to the tuneful Shade;
Perch'd o'er his Head the Sylvan Charmer sate,
With Envy burning, and with Pride elate.
Ambitiously she lent a listning Ear,
Fix'd by the Melody, she Dy'd to hear.

Each Note, each flowing Accent of the Song She footh'd, and sweeten'd with her softer Tongue;

Gently refin'd each imitated Strain, And with his Music charms the ravish'd Swain.

The ravish'd Swain admir'd the just Replies, Awhile he thinks soft Echoes round him rise; But when he found his little Rival near, Imbibing Music both at Eye and Ear; With a sublimer Touch he swept the Lute, The daring Prelude to the sweet Dispute; The dauntless Charmer heard the bold Defy, And warbling answer'd with a gay Reply.

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POEMS on Several Occasions. 101

Now tendrest Thoughts the gentle Swain inspire,
And with a Dying Softness tune the Lyre,
Echo, the Music of the vernal Woods,
And soft remurmur to the falling Floods;
Thus sweet he plays, but sweetly plays in vain;
For Philomela sings a softer Strain;
With gentler Art She modulates each Note,
And breathes more melting Music from her Throat.

Much he admir'd the Magic of her Tongue,
But more to find his Lute and Art outdone!
And now to loftier Airs he tunes the Strings,
And now to loftier Airs his Echo fings,
Tho' loud as Thunder, swift as Sun-beams float,
She reach'd the swelling, caught the flying Note;
In trembling Treble, now in solemn Base,
She show'd how Nature cou'd his Art deface.

Amaz'd, at length with Rage the Shepherd burn'd, His Admiration into Anger turn'd; Inflam'd, with emulating Pride he stood, And thus defy'd the Charmer of the Wood,

And wilt Thou still my Music imitate? Then see Thy Folly, and Thy Task is great: For know, more pow'rful Lays remain unsung, Lays far Superior to that mimic Tongue.

If not, this Lute, this vanquish'd Lute, I swear, Shall never more delight the listning Ear;

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102 POEMS on feveral Occasions.

But broke in scatter'd Fragments, strew the Plain, And mourn the Glories which it cou'd not gain.

He said, and glowing with a jealous Fire, With a dissainful Air he struck the Lyre; Quick to the Touch the Tides of Music slow, Swell into Strength, or melt away in Woe: Now raise the shriller Trumpet's clanging Jar, Now rouze the Thunders of the tuneful War; Now soft'ning Sounds, and sadly pleasing Strains Breathe out the Lover's Joys, and Lover's Pains.

He Sung; and fat attentive now to hear, His little Rival's Fame-contending Air.

But now, too late! her noble Folly found,
Sad Philomela stood subdu'd by Sound;
Tho' vanquish'd, yet with gen'rous Ardour fill'd,
Ignobly still she scorn'd to quit the Field:
Each emulated Strain, each laboun'd Note,
Trills on her Tongue, and trembles thro' her Throat.
But slowly faint, her pensive Accents slow,
Weaken'd with Grief, and overcharg'd with Woe:
Again she Tunes her Voice, again she Sings.
Strains ev'ry Nerve, and quivers on her Wings,
In vain! her sinking Spirits sade away,
And in a tuneful Agony decay;
Dying she fell, and as the Strains expire,
Breath'd out her Soul in Anguish on the Lyre:

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Poems on several Occasions. 103

Diffolv'd in Transports, she resign'd her Breath, And gain'd a living Conquest by her Death.



THE

COURT of VENUS.

From CLAUDIAN.

By the S A M E.

Where the Loves wanton and the Graces sport;

A tow'ring Mountain lifts its lofty brow,
And bends with Pleasure on the Plains below;
O'er distant blue retiring Hills surveys;
Its shadow floating in Jonian Seas;
The Top impervious all Access denies,
Tires the faint Foot, and dims the dizzy Eyes:
No sherce inclement Winter shivers here,
No blasting Seasons nip the bloomy Year,
No smoaking Mists, nor foggy Damps arise,
Hang o'er the Hills, or sail along the Skies;
But an untainted Ether smiles serene,
And sheds its Influence on the shining Scene;

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Eternal

104 POEMS on feveral Occasions.

Eternal Sweets the wafting Breezes bring, And breathe around an everlasting Spring.

The pleasurable Mountains by Degrees,
Sink in a Level, to falute your Eyes:
Where Joy, succeeding Joy, for ever New,
For ever rising to the ravish'd View.
The wond'ring Sight with sweet Amusement leads
Thro' golden Groves, and ever-living Meads.

These were the Gifts, his Gratitude to prove, VULCAN bestow'd upon the Queen of Love; For these, the Queen of Love resign'd her Charms, And over-sold the Heaven in her Arms.

Here a foft Grove its cooling Shade affords, Fann'd by the Music of the vocal Birds; To this the Sylvan Choristers refort, Hop on the Boughs, or to the Breezes sport: The Queen of Love amid the tuneful Throng, With graceful Smiles rewards each fav'rite Song; Elect the worthy Tenant of the Grove, And dedicates Him to the God of Love,

Embow'ring Trees the mingled Shade compose;
That imitates the Fair, for whom it grows;
With complicating Poplars, Poplars twine,
With spreading Alders, spreading Alders join:
Majestic Elms with bending Foliage flow,
Float in green Wayes, and fan the Shades below,

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Poems en several Occasions. 105

The Shades below the cooling Gale receive, And rifing with the cooling Gale revive.

Two diffrent Rivers murmur thro' the Grove, Two fatal Contrarieties in Love!
This fweet, as mutual Joys in youthful Veins, That bitter, as a dying Lover's Pains;
Conscious, the Streams each other seem to shun, But in Meanders lost, too soon are One:
Dipt in these fabled Waves, Love's fatal Dart Stings the distracted Soul to sooth the Heart:
To these his Shafts their double Power owe, Soft pleasing Joys, and sad consuming woe.

Rang'd on the Banks, the little Loves refort, Plight fancy'd Oaths, and bend their Bows in sport; Those tender Nymphs produc'd a blooming Race, And left their Virgin Image on their Face; The ruddy Cheeks their Parents Charms proclaim Alike their Habit, and their Look the same. O'er all these Troops presides the God of Love, A God whom all the Gods revere Above; Sprung from the Mother, and the Queen of Charms, He shines dittinguish'd in superior Arms; His potent Pow'r ev'n Deities controls, And awes the Thunderer that awes the Poles; On Earth he triumphs o'er a Monarch's Cares, And blafts the Laurel which the Lightning spares: In Woods and Groves th' inferior Archers reign, Contented with the Conquests of the Plain,

F

Close

Close in the Streams, in fatal Pomp array'd, Love's wild romantic Equipage is laid; Here lawless Liberty for ever roves, For ever Riots in excess of Loves; Inflam'd with Wine, diffracted Rage appears, But foon dissolves in felf-accusing Tears; Here, warming Whispers propagate Replies, Sweet melting Murmurs, foft confenting Sighs; With all the Eloquence that Hearts confess, With all the Harmony that Eyes express: There young Desires, their tasted Joys pursue, Pleas'd with the past, and panting for the new; While strange Chimeras on a sudden rife, Shift the false Scene, and intercept their Eyes; Tormenting Jealousies, uneasy Cares, Dissembling Hopes, imaginary Fears; Accusing Crimes of ill-requited Love, And breaking Vows re-echo thro' the Grove: Full in the midft, with nice-becoming Grace, Stood Youth, too conscious of his comely Face, Proud of his nervous Strength, and vig'rous Veins, With Pain his Blood the luscious Tide contains; With haughty Smiles he mocks declining Age, His starv'd Enjoyments, and dissembled Rage: The wither'd Wretch avoids him with remorfe, And fickens at the thought of what he was. Proud o'er the Groves, a glitt'ring Dome ascends, Rich with the Labours of Vulcanian Hands;

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Thro' the green Ranks the darting Lustre streams; And the Shades kindle with reflecting Gleams; This Master-piece of Skill the Lemnian God On his fair Spouse a worthy Gift bestow'd: Immortal Monuments of Art support The vast Foundations of each ample Court; On Di'mond-Pillars, Di'mond-Pillars rife, At once invade, and emulate the Skies; Perlucid Crystal clarifies each Stone, And by excluding, makes a double Sun; In Oval-steps the rifing Topak roll'd, Reflected blazes on the valving Gold; Each Stone conspires its emulating Rays, Glitter the Beryls, and the Rubies blaze. Carv'd Saphirs meet in undulating Flame, And drink the lucid Amber's fainter Stream.

Here spacious Greens, refreshing Areas rise
And with a milder Scene refresh the Eyes;
Thro' Cassia Groves ambrosial Breezes breathe;
And steal the aromatic Sweets beneath;
There, soft inferior Shades of Myrtles grow,
And Lilies blushing as the Roses glow;
Dissolv'd with Joy the trickling Balm runs o'er,
And the sweet Tears distil at ev'ry Pore.

But now his Journey pass'd, the God of Love, With eager Joy approach'd his native Grove, And now he re-assumes a solemn Pace, He moves with Majesty, and looks with Grace.

hro'

108 POEMS on several Occasions.

It happen'd then with future Joys elate, His Goddes-Mother at her Toilet sat; On either fide th' Idalian Sifters stand. Proud of the smiling Goddes's Command; These scatter Odours o'er the fragrant Fair, Those spread the mazy Tendrils of her Hair. Some exercise the fine correcting Comb, Smooth the foft curls, and call the straglers home: The comely Fav'rites by a nice Defign, They leave to sport, and wanton in the Wind; The comely Fav'rites with adorning Grace, Wave on the Breeze, and flow upon her Face, With cooling Airs create an eafy Pride, And but increase the Charms they strive to hide; No Glasses here, deluding Lights supply, The brilliant Di'mond guides the judging Eye: For as the Goddess moves, new Mirrours rise, And catch augmenting Splendors from her Eyes; As to the multiplying Stones she turns, On all she dances, and on all she burns,

But lo! a sudden Scene of Glory fires
Her rising Soul, and breathes more gay desires;
Her Son's reflected Image she surveys,
With trembling Joy she turns to prove the Rays;
But turning conscious of her only Son,
Into the bloomy Boy's Embraces run;
Receives him panting at unfolding Charms,
And hugs the little Darling in her Arms.

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DEAR Cloe, while thus beyond Measure, You treat me with Doubts and Disdain, You rob all your Youth of its Pleafure, And hoard up an Old-Age of Pain.

II.

Your Maxim, that Love is still founded, On Charms that will quickly decay; You'll find to be very ill-grounded, When once you its Dictates obey.

III.

The Passion from Beauty first drawn, Your Kindness wou'd vastly improve; Your Sighs and your Smiles are the Dawn, Fruition's the Sun-shine of Love,

G:

HO POEMS on feveral Occasions.

IV.

And tho' the bright Beams of your Eyes,
Shou'd be clouded (that now are so gay)
And Darkness possess all the Skies,
We ne'er can forget that 'twas Day.

V.

Old Dobson with Joan by his Side,
You've often regarded with Wonder;
He's dropsical, She is fore-ey'd,
Yet are ever uneasy asunder.

VI.

No Beauty or Wit they possess,

Their several Failings to smother;

Then what are the Charms can you guess,

That makes 'em so fond of each other?

VII.

Together they totter about,
Or fit in the Sun, at their Door;
And at Night, if old Dobson's Pot's out,
His Joan will not smoke a Whist more.

VIII. The

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VIII.

The pleasing Remembrance of Youth,
Th' Endearments That Youth did bestow,.
The Thoughts of past Pleasures and Truth,
The best of our Blessings below.

IX.

A Friendship insensibly grows,

From Reviews of such Raptures as these.

The Current of Fondness still flows,

That decrepted Old-Age cannot freeze.

The



Horace's

ILZ POEMS on several Occasions.



HORACE's INTEGER VITE, &c.

IMITATED

(Or, rather, Burlesqu'd.)

I.

THE Man that is Drunk, is Void of all Care; He needs neither Parthian Quiver, or Spear, The Moor's poilon'd Dart he feorns for to wield, His Bottle alone is his Weapon and Shield.

II.

Undaunted he goes among Bullies and Whores, Demolishes Windows, and breaks open Doors, He revels all Night, is afraid of no Evil, And boldly defies both the Proctor and Devil,

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POEMS on several Occasions. 311

III.

As late I rode out with my Skin full of Wine, Encumbered neither with Care nor with Coin; I boldly confronted a horrible Dun, Affrighted, as soon as he saw me, he run.

IV.

No Monster cou'd put you to half so much Fear, Shou'd he in Apulia's Forest appear; In Africa's Desart, there never was seen, A Monster so hated, by Gods and by Men.

V.

Come place me, ye Deities, under the Line, Where grows not a Tree, nor a Plant, but the Vine; O'er hot burning Sands I will swelter and sweat, Bare-sooted, with nothing to keep off the Heat.

VI.

Or place me where Sun-shine is ne'er to be found, Where the Earth is with Winter eternally bound; Even there I wou'd nought but my Bottle require, My Bottle shou'd warm me, and fill me with Fire.

114 POEMs on several Occasions.

VIL

My Tutor may Job me, and lay me down Rules; Who minds 'em but Damn'd Philosophical Fools; For when I am Old and can no more Drink, 'Tis time enough then for to fit down and Think.

VIII.

'Twas thus Alexander was tutor'd in vain,

For he thought Arifotle an As for his Pain;

His Sorrows he us'd in full Bumpers to drown,

And when he was Drunk, then the World was his own.

IX.

This World is a Tavern with Liquor well stor'd,
And into't I came to be Drunk as a Lord;
My Life is the Reckning which freely I'll pay,
And when I'm Dead-Drunk, then I'll stagger away.



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THE

TORY

OF

Orpheus and Eurydice.

from the Fourth GEORGIE of VIRGIL.

By SAMUEL HUMPHREYS, Efq;

BUCH Words the Prophet's * Indignation raise,
His Eyes flash awful with an azure Blaze;
de grinds his Teeth, and with a sullen Glare,
egins the Fate's dread Secrets to declare.

* PROTEUS

HE

The

116 POEMs on several Occasions.

The Gods on all thy hated Labours frown, Thy Crimes have call'd the raging Vengeance down. Young ORPHEUS wretched, tho' unjustly fo, Moves Heaven to load Thee with a Length of Woe, His WIFE's fad Fate has rais'd Thee fuch a Foe. When from thy bold Pursuit, with blushing Dread, Swift, o'er the River's winding Bank she fled; She ne'er beheld in her unhappy Speed, A burning Serpent in the Herbage hid. She died! and all the Dryads mourn'd around, O'er all the conscious Hills their Sorrows sound; Ev'n favage Thrace a tender Grief adorn'd, And RHODOPE thro' all his Mountains mourn'd. Barbarian Climes confess'd a gen'rous Woe, And Heber's plaintive Streams forgot to flow. His matchless Lyre was all the Youth's Relief, His last foft Effort to elude his Grief. Thee, lovely Spouse! thee, fated to deplore, He mourn'd melodious on the defart Shore; Thee, when the Day-spring dawn'd, with tuneful Tongue, Thee when Night gloom'd, he folitary fung. But now his Love an awful Proof intends. To Hell's deterted Shades the Youth descends; To the dull Grove where Night for ever reigns; To Ghosts insensible of human Pains, To Hell's tremendous King, he boldly goes, Led by the Ardour of his restless Woes. His wondrous Lyre charm'd Erebus around, And rais'd foft Raptures with the magic Sound:

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The gliding Ghosts and Forms of living Shade, Around him croud, and gladden'd as he play'd: Not in such Numbers, from the clouded Sky, The feather'd Nation to the Woodland fly, When from the fable Night and Storms above, They feek the Shelter of the grateful Grove. Parents in venerable Forms appear, And laurel'd Heroes frown'd in Shapes of Air; Bright Virgins too, in fofter Shadows move, And Youths fnatch'd early from their Bloom above; Whose wand'ring Flight the Stygian Streams control, Nine Times the mirey Waters round them roll: Bur o'er the Gloom the tuneful Rapture spread, And charm'd the Caverns of the filent Dead. The Furies too with fond Attention gaz'd, And their dishevel'd Snakes no longer blaz'd; The dreadful Throats of Cerberus were still. And gentle Breezes stop'd Ixion's Wheel. And now, the Perils of his Passage pass'd, With pleasing Speed, he leaves the dismal Waste. His Wife, the dear Companion of his Way, His Footsteps follow'd to the Verge of Day, With this Command, relenting at his Prayer, The Queen of Hell reftor'd the willing Fair. When, ah! his tender Joys too foon renew, (A slender Crime,) if Ghosts Forgiveness knew: Near the mild Confines of returning Day, On the last Bounds of his unfinish'd Way; Thoughtless alas! unable to forbear, He stop'd, he turn'd, he gaz'd upon his Fair:

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Here

118 POEMS on feveral Occasions.

Here all his Labours loft their rich Reward, His Vows were broke with Hell's tyrannic Lord; A Noise of War roll'd ominous around, And Acheron thrice echo'd to the Sound: My Spouse, she cry'd, what angry God's Decree, Divides thy dear Eurydice and Thee! The Fates remand me to the filent Shades, The Sleep of Death my (wimming Eyes invades; Farewel! the Glooms of Night around me low'r, Eurydice, alas! is Thine no more! At this she skims reluctant, from his Sight, As Vapours vanish in the Fields of Night; Now doom'd to wander on the dreary Shore, Her Eyes beheld the hapless Youth no more; Whilst he in vain the hollow Gloom invades, And impotently clasps the empty Shades: Ah! what persuasive Strains shall he invent, What lovely Woe to make the Ghosts relent; Slow o'er the fable Element she fails, Nor all the Music of his Lyre avails. Nine long revolving Months, as Bards relate, Near cold Strymona's chilling Waves he fat, Beneath a Mountain's bending Brow he fung, And the foft Sound thro' all the Caverns rung; The lift'ning Tygers at his Strains were still, And Groves descended from the shaggy Hill.

Thus in a Poplar Shade, with mournful Song, Sad Philomel laments her stolen Young;

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When some unpitying Swain her Nest has view'd, And seiz'd unseather'd, the defenceless Brood:
Perch'd on a Bough, the tuneful Songstress sits, And nightly her melodious Woe repeats;
Whilst the soft Murmurs of the melting Sound, Swell thro' the Thickets and the Grots around.

No blooming Virgins could his Pangs remove, Or footh his Sorrows with a fecond Love; He fled Society, and rang'd alone, 'Midft the cold Horrors of the frozen Zone; Where the bleak North forbids the Streams to flow. And Rocks rife hoary with eternal Snow: His loft Eurydice prolongs his Pain, Stern Proserpine's fair Gift bestow'd in vain! Their flighted Charms, the Thracian Dames resent, Unanimous on dire Revenge they're bent; 'Midst their Night-Orgies to the God of Wine, The raging Crew perform their black Defign; Implacable the helpless Swain they slew, And his torn Limbs around the Meadows threw: When fever'd from the lovely Trunk, at last, His gasping Head in Heber's Waves they cast; As the cold Stream it stain'd with ebbing Blood, And ghaftly roll'd along the purple Flood; Thro' Death's pale Hue, on ev'ry Feature hung, Eurydice still dwelt upon his Tongue: In the last Pang of fainting Life he cry'd, Unfortunate Eurydice! and Died!



VERTUMNUS

AN

EPISTLE

TO

Mr. JACOB BOBART, Botany-Pro. fessor to the University of Oxford, and Keeper of the Physic-Garden, 1713.

By Dr. EVANS.

THANK Heav'n, at last, our Wars are o'er;
We're very Wife, and very Poor:
All our Campaigns, at Once, are done;
We've Ended, where we just Begun,

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In Perfect PEACE: Long may it last!
And Pay for all the Taxes past:
Refill th' Exchequer, chace our Fears,
And dry up all the Ladies Tears
For Husbands, Sons, and Lovers Lost;
In Duels some, in Battles most.

Rife, Rife, ye Britons, Thankful Rife!

Extol your EMPRESS to the Skies;

Crown Her with Laurels ever Green,

With Olives fair inwove between:

Her Courage drew the Conqu'ring Sword;

Her Wisdom Banish'd-PEACE restor'd.

Long, wond'rous ANNA! may'ft Thou live, T' enjoy those Blessings which You Give:
To Guard Thy Friends, Confound Thy Foes,
And Fix the Church, and State's Repose:
And late, for PEACE to Britain giv'n,
Be Crown'd with Endless PEACE in Heav'n.

Farewel ye Camps, and Sieges dire!
With all your Cannons, Smoke and Fire:
Ye Victories and Trophies vain!
A certain Loss, uncertain Gain:
Ye Squadrons and Battalions brave!
Who first your Foes, then Friends enslave:
Ye Gallant Leaders! who delight,
For Glory less, than Gold, to Fight:

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Ye public Patriots! plac'd on High, To Sell those Votes, which first ye Buy: And Bards, whose mercenary Lays, Such Heroes, and such Statesmen Praise.

An Honest Muse, alike disclaims

Such Authors and their impious Themese
And with a more becoming Grace,
Her Song impartial does Address,

BOBART to Thee; the Muse's Friend:
BOBART! the Promis'd Song attend.

And where no difference appears
Betwixt the Subject, and the Verse;
But He who Praises, and is Prais'd,
On Equal Eminence are rais'd:
No Flatteries thence are to be fear'd,
Nor Hopes encourag'd of Reward.

Such is our Case: — I Honour Thee
For Something, Thou for Something Me;
Sincerely Both: Our Thoughts the same;
Of Courtiers, Fortune, and of Fame:
Alike, (in Pity to Mankind)
To PEACE, to Heavenly PEACE, inclin'd.

To PEACE, my Friend! that Thou and I, (No Colours flutt'ring in the Sky; With frightful Faces, glitt'ring Arms, Bellona's military Charms;)

May undisturb'd, and studious rove, O'er ev'ry Lawn, thro' ev'ry Grove.

See various Nature, in each Field
Her Flow'rs, and Fruits luxuriant yield;
While the Bright God of Day prefides,
Aloft, and all the Season guides;
Jocund to run his Annual Course,
With never-tiring Speed and Force.

With Golden Hair, the God of Day, Wings from the East, his fervid Way: The Stars, applauding as he flies, To see him stretch, along the Skies: To see him roll his fiery Race. Athwart the vast Æthereal Space; Unbind the Frosts, dissolve the Snows, As round the Radiant Belt he goes.

Mild Zephyrus, the Graces leads,
To revel o'er the fragrant Meads;
The Mountains shout, the Forests ring,
While Flora decks the Purple Spring:
The Hours (attendant all the while)
On Zephyrus, and Flora smile:
The Vallies laugh, the Rivers play,
In Honour of the God of Day.

The Birds that fan the liquid Air, To Tune their little Throats prepare;

Ma

The Joyous Birds of ev'ry Shade,
For Loit'ring, Love, and Music made:
Their Voices raise on ev'ry Spray,
To Welcome in, the God of Day.

The Vegetable Earth beneath,

Bids all her Plants his Praises breathe:

Clouds of fresh Fragrance upwards rise,

To cheer his Progress thro' the Skies;

And Heav'n and Earth, and Air unite,

To Celebrate his Heat, and Light.

That Light and Heat, which on our World, From his gay Chariot-Wheels is hurl'd; And ev'ry Morn does Rofy rife, To glad our dampy, darkfom Skies: Which once deferted by his Light, Wou'd languish in eternal Night.

But GAR D'NING were of all a Toil, That on our Hopes the least wou'd Smile; Shou'd the Kind God of Day forbear T'exhale the Rains, foment the Air: Or, in an angry Mood, decline, With his prolific Beams to shine.

Ev'n THOU! tho' that's thy meanest Praise, Nor Fruits, nor Flow'rs, cou'dst hope to raise; (Howe'er thou may'st in Order place, Of Both, the Latter, Earlier Race;

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In Glasses, or in Sheds confin'd,
To shield them from the Wintry Wind;
Or, in the Spring, with skilful Care,
Place 'em his Influence best to share;)
Did not the SUN, their Genial Sire,
The Vegetative Soul inspire:
Instruct the senseless aukward Root,
And teach the Fibres how to shoot:
Command the taper Stalk to rear
His slow'ring Head, to grace the Year;
To shed Ambrosial Odours round,
And paint, with choicest Dyes, the Ground.

On Earth his Mighty Delegate;
The Vegetable World to guide,
And o'er all BOTANY preside:
To see, that ev'ry dewy Morn,
Successive Plants the Earth adorn:
That Flow'rs, thro' ev'ry Month be found,
Constant to keep their gaudy Round:
That Flow'rs, in spite of Frost and Snow,
Throughout the Year, perpetual Blow:
That Trees, in spite of Winds are seen,
Array'd in Everlasting Green.

Nor with a Care, beneath thy Skill, Dost THOU that vast Employment fill.

Hail, Horticulture's Sapient KING!
Receive the Homage which we bring:
While at thy Feet, with Reverence low,
All Betanists and Florists Bow;
Their Knowledge, Practice, All resign:
Short, infinitely Short of Thine.

For THOU, not fatisfy'd to know,
The Plants that in Three Nations Blow;
(Their Names, their Seasons, native Place;
heir Culture, Qualities and Race)
Or Europe's more extended Plains;
Sylvanus', Flora's wide Domains.

Nothing in Afric, Asia, shoots

From Seeds, from Layers, Grafts, or Roots;
At both the Indies, both the Poles,
Whate'er the Sea, or Ocean rolls;
Of the Botanic, Herbal Kind,
Lies open to Thy searching Mind.

Noblest Ambition of thy Soul!

Which Limits, but in vain Controul:

Let others, meanly satisfy'd

With Partial Knowledge, sooth their Pride:

While Thou, with Thy prodigious Store,

But shew'st thy Modesty the more.

Thou Venerable Patriarch Wife, Instruct us in thy Mysteries: F

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From Thee, the Gods no Knowledge hide, No Knowledge have to Thee deny'd: The Rural Gods of Hills or Plains; Where Faunus, or Feronia Reigns.

Then tell us, as Thou best dost know, Where perfect Happiness does grow.

What Herbs, our Bodies will sustain Secure from Sickness, and from Pain: What Plants, protect us from the Rage Of blighting Time, and blasting Age; Which Shrubs, of all the flow'ry Field, Most Aromatic Odours yield.

Shew us the Trees by Nature spread, To form the Coolest Noon-tide Shade; When our first Ancestors were seen, Out stretch'd upon the Grassy Green: Nor any Food, or Cov'ring sought, But what from Trees and Woods they got.

Who after various Ages spent
In Ease, Abundance, and Content,
Knew not what Wars, or Sickness meant;
But chearful, when the Fates requir'd,
Quick to th' Elysian Fields retir'd.

3

Recount the Precepts they observ'd; How from their Rules, they never swerv'd:

G. 4.

Such

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Such, as Alcinous of Old,
To his Belov'd Pheaceans told;
Or those Apollo first did teach
His * Son, the Epidaurian Leach.

Long ere the Romans us'd to Dine,
Beneath their Planes manur'd with Wine:
On Tyrian Couches, Thoughtless lay,
And Drank, and Laugh'd, and Kiss'd away
Each fultry, circling, Summer's Day:
On polith'd Ivory Beds reclin'd;
Cast Care and Sorrow to the Wind:
And scorning Nature's Temp'rate Rules,
Like Madmen Liv'd, and Dy'd like Fools:

Teach us, Thou Learn'd, Judicious Sage! The Manners of a Wifer Age.

To Thee, was giv'n by Jove to Keep
Those Grottoes, where the Muses Sleep:
To plant the Forests, where they Sing,
Fast by the Cool Castalian Spring:
With Myrtles their Pavilions raise;
Soft, intermix'd with Delian Bays:
And when they wake, at Earliest Day;
To strew, with sweetest Flow'rs, their Way.

Transcendent Honour! here Below, The Muses and their Haunts to know.

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^{*} Afculapius. | Physician. verb. ant.

ANNA! Look down on Isis Tow'rs;

Be Gracious to the Muse's Bow'rs:

And now Thy Toils of War are done;

ANNA! Protect Apolle's Throne:

'Twas He, the Dart unerring threw;

Python, the Snaky Monster sew.

The Muse's Bow'rs; by All, admir'd,

But those Fanatic Rage has sir'd:

Or Atheist-Fools, who Freedom boast;

Themselves to Slav'ry setter'd most.

Stern Mars may Thunder, Momus Rail;

But Wisdom's Goddes will prevail.

On Isis' Banks, Retirement sweet!

Tritonian Pallas holds her Seat.

Minerva's Gardens are Thy Care;
BOB ART! the Virgin Pow'r revere:
Thy Hoary Head with Vervain bound,
The Mystic Grove Thrice compass round;
The Waters of Lustration pour,
And Thrice the Allies, Walks, explore:
Lest some Presumptuous Wretch intrude,
With impious Steel to wound the Wood:
Or, with rash Arm, Profanely dare
To shake the Trees, the Leaves to bare,
And violate their Sacred Hair:
Or by worse Sacrilege betray'd,
The Blossoms, Fruits, or Flow'rs invade,

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Ye Strangers! Guard your heedless Feet.

Lest from the Herbs, their Dews he beats

Cosmetic Dews, (by Vingins Fair,

Exhal'd in May, with Early Care;)

Will to their Eyes fresh Lustre give,

And make their Charms for eyer live.

Minerva's Gardens are Thy Care; Sand Sand of T

All Plants which Europe's Fields contains.

For Health, for Pleasure, or for Pain:

(From the tall Cedar, which does rife.)

With Conic Pride, and mates the Skies;

Down to the humblest Shrub that crawls.

On Earth, or just ascends our Walls, her Squares of Horticulture yield:

By DANBY* Planted, BOBART Till'd.

Delightful scientific Shade!

'Twas Gen'rous Do ANB, E first inclos'd

The Waste, and in Parterres disposid;

Transform'd the Fashion of the Ground.

And Fenc'd it with a Rocky Mound;

The Right Honourable THOMAS Duke of LEEDS

The Waters of Ludration pour.

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The Figure disproportion'd chang'd, Trees, Shrubs, and Plants in Order rang'd; Stock'd it, with fuch excessive Store, Only the spacious Earth has more: At His Command the Plat was chose, And Eden from the Chaos role: Confusion in a Moment fled, And Rofes blush'd where Thistles bred;

The Portico next, High he rear'd, By Builders now fo much rever'd; (Which like some Rustic Beauty shows, Who all her Charms to Nature owes; Yet fires the Heart, and warms the Head, No less than those in Cities bred; Our Wonder equally does raise With them, as well deserves our Praise.)

The Work of Fones's Master-Hand: Jones, the Vitruvius of our Land; He drew the Plan, the Fabric fix'd, With equal Strength, and Beauty mix'd: With perfect Symmetry defign'd; Confummate, like the Donor's Mind.

Illustrious DANBY! Splendid Peer! Look downwards from thy Radiant Sphere. The Muse's Thanks propitious hear,

E E-DS

When Albion will thy Nobles now,
Such Bounty to Minerun show?
With true Patrician Renown,
In Honour of the Church and Crown,
Grace, with such Gifts, the Muse's Town?

There, where Old Cherwell gently leads
His humid Train, along the Meads;
And courts fair Isis, but in vain,
Who laughs at all his am'rous Pain;
Away the scornful Naind turns,
For Younger Tamus, Isis burns.

Close to those Tow'rs, * so much renown's
For Slav'ry lost, and Freedom found:
Where thy Brave Sons! in haples Days,
Wainflees: To thy Immortal Praise!
Their Rights Municipal maintain'd
Submiss, nor their Allegiance stain'd:
To Loyalty and Conscience true;
Gave Casar, and Themselves their Due!

Close to those Tow'rs, by Jove's Command, The Gardens of Minerva stand.

There 'tis we see Thee, BOBART, tend
Thy fav'rite Greens; from Harms defend
Exotic Plants, which finely Bred
In Softer Soils, Thy Succour need;

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^{*} Magdalen College.

Poems on several Occasions.

133

Whose Birth far distant Countries claim, and a library with Sent here in Honour to Thy Name. The bound and the sent has a result at

To Thee the Strangers trembling fly,

For Shelter from our barb'rous Sky,

And murd'ring Winds, that frequent blow,

With cruel Drifts of Rain or Snow;

And dreadful Ills, both Fall and Spring,

On alien Vegetables bring.

Nor art Thou less inclin'd to save,

Than they Thy gen'rous Aid to crave:

But with like Pleasure and Respect,

Thy darling Tribe Thou dost Protect:

Lessen their Fears, their Hopes dilate,

And save their fragrant Souls from Fate:

While they secure in Health and Peace,

Their Covert, and their Guardian bless.

This makes Thee rise at break of Day,
Thy doubtful Nurs'ry to survey:
At Noon to count Thy Flock with Care,
And in their Joys and Sorrows share:
(By each Extream unhappy made,
Of too much Sun, or too much Shade:)
Be ready to attend their Cry,
And all their little Wants supply:
By Day severest 'Sentry keep,
By Night sit by 'em as they sleep:

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POBM's om feveral Occasions

With endless Pain, and endless Pleasure,
As Misers guard their hoarded Treasure,

'Till foft Favories fant the Flow'rs,
Breathes balmy Dews, drops fruitful Show'rs:
Favories foft, who fweetly blows,
The Tulip paints, perfumes the Rofe;
And with the gentle Twins at Play,
Brings in th' Elysian Month of May.

Then boldly from their Lodge, You bring.
Your Guests, to deck our gloomy Spring.

Thrice happy Foreigners! to find

From Islanders, such Treatment kind:

Not only undisturbed to Live,

But by Thy Goodness, BOBART, Thrive:

Grow strong, increase, their Verdure hold,

As dwelling in their native Mold.

The rest, who will no Culture knows.

But ceaseless Curse our Rains and Snows.

A sickly, sullen, fretful Race;

The Gard'ner's, and his Art's disgrace:

Whom BOBART's Self in vain does strive,

With all his Skill to keep alive:

Which from beneath th' Aguator comes.

In India's sultry Forests blooms.

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Pan Ms on Several Occasions 1357

Of these, at least, since Nature more,
Denies t'increase thy Living Store,
Their Barks, or Roots, their Flow'rs, or Leaves,
Thy Hortus Siccus * still receives:
In Twenty Volumes, Work immense!
By Thee compil'd at vast Expense;
With utmost Diligence amass'd,
And shall as many Ages last.

And now, methinks, my Genius fees.

My Friend, amidst his Plants and Trees;

Full in the Center there he stands,

Incircl'd with his verdant Bands;

Who all around Obsequious wait,

To know his Pleasure, and their Fate:

His Royal Orders to receive,

To grow, decay, to die or live:

That not the proudest Kings can boast.

A greater or more duteous Host.

THOU, all That Pow'r doft truly knows.

Which They but dream of here Below;
Thy absolute Despotic Reign.

Inviolably dost maintain:

Nor, with ill-govern'd Wrath, affright:
Thy People, or insult their Right:

(But as Thy Might, in Greatness grows.

Thy Mercy, in Proportion flows:)

* i.e. A Collection of Plants; prefero'd in Paper Books.

Tid Poems on feveral Occasions.

Nor they Undutiful deny,
What's due to Lawful Majesty.
Safe in Thy Court from all the Cares,
Domestic Treasons, Foreign Wars,
Which Monarchs, and their Crowns perplex,
Whom Factions still, or Fav'rites vex.

But THOU, on Thy Botanic Throne, Sit'st Fearless, Uncontroul'd, Alone: Thy Realms in Tumults ne'er involv'd, Or Rifing, are as foon diffolv'd: Free from the Mischiefs, and the Strife, Of a False Friend, or Fury Wife: And if a rebel Slave, or Son, Audacious by Indulgence grown, Presumes above his Mates to rife, And their dull Loyalty despife; THOU, Awful Sultan! with a Look. Can'ft all his Arrogance rebuke; And darting one Imperial Frown, Hurl the bold Traytor headlong down: His Breth'ren trembling at his Fate, Thy dread Commands with Rev'rence wait; Thy wond'rous Pow'r, and Justice own, And learn t'affert a tott'ring Throne.

Thus Kings, who are in Empire wife,
Rebellions, early, shou'd Chastife;
And give their Clemency no Time,
Betwixt th' Offender, and the Crime,

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With fatal Eloquence to plead, Which does more Rebels only breed.

BOBART, to Kings Thy Rules commend, For Thou to Monarchs art a Friend.

Thus, Sov'raign PLANTER! I have Paid The Debt, the promis'd Present made:
Do THOU, what's written for Thy Sake With Freedom, with like Freedom, take:
Take the just Praise Thy Friend does give,
And in my Verse for ever Live.

Pallentes violas & summa papavera carpens,
Narcissum, & storem jungit bene olentis anethi.

Virg. Ect. 1.



Written by Dr. Evans in a Blank-Leaf of Dr. TRAPP's Blank-Verse-Translation of VIRGIL.

Read the Commandments, TRAPP, Translate no further, For there 'tis written, Thou shalt do No Murther.

2626

VitE



CANNONS

Inscrib'd to his GRACE the

DUKE of CHANDOS.

By SAMUEL HUMPHREYS, Efq.

Par domus est Calo, sed minor est Domino.

Martial.

Written in the Year 1728.

HILST You, my Lord, acquire a deathless Name, And shine unrival'd in the Rolls of Fame; Whilst your great Conduct is a Nation's boast, And they best please Mankind who praise You most; Whilst Heav'n to You its chosen Bliss extends, And Grandeur, duteous, on your Days attends;

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Appear, great Prince, propitious to the Lays
That join with Millions to proclaim your Praise.

O! may I prosper in the Theme I love,
And fortunately sing what You approve:
Mankind will favour my sincere Designs,
And Cannons rise applauded in the Lines.

Envy, that fullen Foe to human Bliss, arent of Rage, and Ravisher of Peace, had long triumphant rul'd o'er many a Land, and gain'd low Homage to her stern Commands And oft, alas! in Albion's mighty State. he pale Implacable had fix'd her Seat. hischiefs and Woe furround her ghaftly Throne, the grieving Murmur, and the hollow Groan; espair, that drives the Wretched to the Tomb; ad Deaths relentless to a youthful Bloom. er Transports sife at human Pains and Fears, t falling Families, and guiltless Tears. Gay Pleasure, and the gentle Voice of Joy, ad foft Prosperity, her Peace destroy. farmonious Love her tharpest Rage supplies nd prosper'd Merit blasts her baleful Eyes. the Scenes of Misery and wasting Woe, re all the Happiness the Fiend can know.

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Long had she thus enjoy'd her dire Repose, let Sway extended, and her Triumphs rose; When now approach, the long-devoted Hour, that Heav'n decreed to crush her lawles Pow's.

To view her Empire in the British Land, And gain new Vaffals to her proud Command; With Ruin to regale her hateful Sight, The Fury hasten'd her pernicious Flight: With fatal Speed as the pursu'd her Way, Pleas'd with the Prospect of her impious Sway, The rifing Sun, affrighted as the flew, The radiant Glories of the Morn withdrew; Around his Orb, a Veil of Shade she cast; And injur'd Nature startled as she past; The Streams ran Sable thro' their winding Beds, And dying Plants bow'd down their wither'd Heads; Malignant Steams invade the blooming Field, Their fragrant Lives the languid Lilies yield; Th' unwilling Groves refign their lovely Green, And blasted Landscapes fill the barren Scene.

Whilst thus the Fiend pursues her wasteful Flight,
Unnumber'd Triumphs charm her eager Sight.
Frequent in sad Variety appear
Painful Magnificence, and golden Care.
Where-e'er she march'd, the mournful Prospects show Pompous Distress, and Palaces of Woo.

s releatels to a youthful

Impell'd by Fate, at length the Fury flew Where Edgworth's Vales appear'd in blooming View; Amaz'd she saw, whate'er could charm the Eyes In one soft Prospect beautifully rise: Here all the Graces made their gay Retreat, Pleas'd with the Verdure of a Scene so sweet:

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the Streams swell'd gently with the breathing Gales, and murm'ring glitter'd thro' the funny Vales:

Here sporting Flocks in painted Meadows play'd;

and Linnets warbled in the woodland Shade;

Whilst new-born Flora, in her bright Array,

mil'd in the Sunshine, and perfum'd the Day.

Envy, aftonish'd at a Scene so fair, leas'd her long Voyage thro' the Wastes of Air. With fierce malignant Rage the gaz'd around; ad thought the hover'd o'er enchanted Ground. fer black Infection now no more prevails, oft in the Fragrance of the balmy Gales. w'd as from Heav'n, the found her Power decay. nd faw the Vales inviolably gay. and and assimball of Satan, when he lost the Realms of Bliss, nd vow'd to ruin our grand Parent's Peace; the dire Progress of his fatal Spite, ed through the Chaos in a Storm of Night: it when he gain'd the golden Bounds of Day, nd view'd each Glory with a grim Survey, he bright Creation rais'd his hateful Care, ad Paradife promoted his Despair.

Such Pangs of Rage the tortur'd Fury fill'd, ond'ring he view'd, and curs'd what the beheld; c fear'd some heav'nly Guardian govern'd there, id made the Beauties of the Place his Care.

Agonies of Wrath she gaz'd around; d soon, the Causes that oppress'd her, found.

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Where the ftretch'd Plains their lovely Bloom difchel A stately Pile majestically rose. Her wond'ring Eyes beheld in every Part A Blaze of Grandeur and the Force of Art. Magnificent o'er all the Fabric shin'd The rich Profusion of a Royal Mind, Stretch'd like a Sea, beneath his grand Survey The verdant Level of the Meadows lay. He, Monarch like, his awful State maintains, Swells o'er the Landscape, and commands the Plaint: His Pomp the Prospect all around refines, And ev'ry Object with his Lustre shines: In each bright View a fofter Bloom is feen, Brooks feem more limpid, and the Groves more green. So the bright Sun from his Æthereal Way, Adorns each Object with the glorious Day; Mountains and Vales a fhining Scene unfold, And the wide Prospect seems to rise in Gold,

Now round the noble Pile the Fury flew,
And fir'd her Anger with the wond'rous View.
Rich Strokes of Grandeur all around her fhine,
A chaste Magnificence, and just Design.
She saw Persection reign in ev'ry Part;
And own'd the Palace had exhausted Art.

Or, when she next a softer Scene pursues,
And the green Progress of a Visto views,
Where the fond Eye a verdant Pleasure gains,
And Thickets open thro' a Length of Plains;

Q

Envy reluctant, feels a strange Delight,
Such Beauties mingle to refresh the Sight.
In the mid-View, a Bason's ample Round
Contains an Ocean in its noble Bound;
Whilst Stanmore, proud to send the vast Supply,
Drains the long Ridge of all his Mountains dry.

The Gardens next her vengeful Eyes engage, And almost tempt her to renounce her Rage. The fairest Seat of Pleasure the surveys, That Art could finish, or that Cost could raise. Here, gay Parterres disclose their fragrant Bloom; There, Thickets form a venerable Gloom: Here, Statues breathing from the Artift's Hand, An awful Troop majestically stand: Such Forms the Eyes of Nature might deceive; So well the polish'd Marble seems to live, No Scene with more Profusion can impart The Sweets of Nature, with the Charms of Art. Here, winding Channels roll their coftly Rills, Drawn from their Sources in the distant Hills; And there a Lake, where tallest Barks might fail, Fills the wide Bosom of a proud Capal: The wand'ring Treasures hospitably flow, To evr'y Plant their liquid Life bestow; Keep the fair Prospect redolent and gay, Through all the Fervours of the glowing Day; And check each fultry Season that invades The verdant Solicudes, and cooling Shades.

When Titan's Ray a burning Vengeance sheds, And drinks deep Rivers from their oozy Beds; When Jove no more descends in grateful Rains, To gasping Furrows, and the wither'd Plains, Dry Desolation wastes the fading Field, And dusty Groves their blasted Honours yield; Plants, Herbs and Flowers in one sad Scene appear, The mingled Ruins of the scorching Year. But Cannons never mourns the raging Heats, Nor yields the Verdure of his green Retreats: His treasur'd Floods in stately Currents run, And scorn the Dog-star, and the Noon-day Sun; To Bowers and Groves a fragrant Freshness give, And bid the vegetable Nation live.

When Chandos has the matchless Work design'd, And form'd the Plan of Wonders in his Mind, No Climate can deseat his mighty Soul, No Time discourage, and no Task controul. Where Cannons now augustly rears his Pile, Was once a Scythian Scene, and desart Soil: It lay rebellious to the Hand of Art; Nor Dews, nor Sunshine, could a Grace impart: Till great Caernarvon did the Task assume, And taught at once the barren Glebe to bloom. The fruitful Labours with a genial Strife Manur'd the blasted Acres into Life; A verdant Carpet cloath'd the pregnant Land, And Plants rose willing at his great Command;

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The low-funk Vallies then were taught to swell,
And Hills obsequious to a Level fell.
He form'd the sudden Shade of rising Woods;
And taught the Mountains where to roll their Floods.
O'er all the Waste, a blooming Change prevails,
A Desart rising to a grand Versailles.

Thus from rude Chaos, and his Atoms Strife,
Earth rose to Harmony, and teem'd with Life;
And sudden from the dark Domain of Night
A Heav'n of Stars emerg'd, immensely bright.
Amaz'd! the blest Spectators view'd around
Creation starting from the black Profound;
And hail'd, with Transports of divine Surprise,
The Earth new blooming, and the dazling Skies.

Mov'd with the Beauty of a Scene so sweet,
A-while ev'n Envy did her Rage forget:
She seem'd to wander with a milder Mien,
Through winding Allies of embow'ring Green.
A while the Fiend consented to be bless;
Nor felt the burning Vipers in her Breast:
But unreluctant seem'd to entertain
A secret Joy she never knew till then:
So well such Wonders could a-while controus
The hateful Anguish of her tortur'd Soul.
But this soft Passion she at length suppress,
And Rage reviv'd in her malignant Breast;
For Envy never can be long at Rest.

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Whate'er her Thoughts could form, she now design'd, And pale Revenge rose dreadful in her Mind. Proud Impotence! what Shame attends the Foe, When Heav'n and Chandos were united fo? Fierce as the feem'd, on Vengeance vainly bent, Yet much the doubted of the wish'd Event. Her former Triumphs but inflame her more. Since here her Pride proves destitute of Pow'r. Thus Archimedes, by his wond'rous Art, Could make huge Towers from their Foundations flart, Remove a Mountain from the loaded Plain. And heave whole Navies from the crouded Main; But when, the utmost of his Skill to prove, He proudly wish'd the World's whole Weight to move, He found no Place to act the daring Boaft, And the Pow'r fail'd him where he wish'd it most. Ah me! faid Envy, must I now behold My Pow'r, my Glory, and my Peace controul'd? Whilft Kings and Empires at my Altars bow, With Shame I suffer from a single Foe. Could I great Churchill's mighty Name invade, And blaft the Laurels on his awful Head? Save Tyrants from the Terrors of his Sword, Whilft half the World its Hero's Loss deplor'd? Tho' now he reigns amidst the blest Abodes, A crown'd Companion of the Demi-Gods; And Fame, more faithful to the glorious Truft, Guards his great Relicks, and adorns his Dust: Yet once he yielded to my potent Reign, When Nations arm'd to daunt his Soul in vain;

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Porms on several Occasions. 147

When all the Thunder of the Gaul he fcorn'd. And Bourbon's Spoils his dreadful Arms adorn'd. But ah! the Trophies of my former Pow'r Increase my Anguish, at this killing Hour. Aw'd and oppress'd by some malignant Fate, I praise the Wonders that my Soul should hate: Or Chandos well deserves his matchless Fame. Or I have loft my boafted Art to blame; So just indeed his Praises seem to prove, Even I would utter them, could I but love. How could this Hero find the wond'rous Art. To make whole Kingdoms his Applause impart? To make even those whom angry Discord sways Unite, to publish his unbounded Praise? In vain Invention to degrade him feeks, Even Calumny grows candid when he speaks. Ah! let me hasten to some sad Retreat. Where Solitude has fixt her filent Seat; Where I no more this hateful Scene may knows But in the Night of Thicket breathe my Woe. There let me ever entertain my Eyes, Where some fam'd Abby in low Ruin lies; Where Ivy, shrouding what old Time devours, Winds its pale Arms around the broken Towerss Where Moss-cloath'd-Iles a solemn length extend, And mould'ring Arches reverendly bend: There let me walk o'er many a low-funk Tomb, Whilft Echoes rattle thro' the holy Gloom: There whilst my Sorrows to the Shades I tell, Midst the dim Covert of some facred Cell,

Who

O! might I mortal prove, and yield my Breath A willing Victim to the Dart of Death! Then should I ever in Oblivion rest, And Chandos' Merit would no more moleft; No longer should I feel this painful Flame, Nor mourn my want of Pow'r to wound his Name. But ah! why thus my Soul do I deceive, And impotently labour to relieve? In vain with Solitude, with Shade in vain, I wish to conquer this eternal Pain: Retreats avail not, for his Fame invades The wildest Solitudes, and deepest Shades. Must then my Pangs no Mitigation know? And shall his Conduct ever crush me so? Not one kind Instance may I e'er expect, Where humble Merit mourns his cold Neglect? Ah no! his Bounty to the polish'd Arts Deprives me daily of a thousand Hearts. Reward from Him with fuch Profusion flows. He seems Himself oblig'd when he bestows; And bears his Grandeur with fuch graceful Eafe, That he appears pre-eminent, to please. Mankind his Merit with such Joy displays, No Place can now protect me from his Praise.

Whilst all despairing Envy thus exprest
The riting Anguish of her burning Breast,
A lovely Vision, cloath'd with shining white,
Descended dazling from the Realms of Light:

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Her Looks were mixt with Majesty sublime,
And Virgin Beauty in its lovely Prime;
Her heavenly Locks, with Amaranths array'd,
Wav'd o'er her Shoulders with a graceful Shade;
Her Sky-dipt Zone, with glowing Saphires grac'd,
The Snow-white Swelling of her Breast embrac'd:
She made all Nature at her Presence bloom,
And fill'd the Region with a rich Persume.

But Envy, trembling with a wild Surprise. View'd the bright Vision with malignant Eyes: She knew Astrea in her Charms confess'd, And felt a thrilling Horror in her Breast; She tore the Tresses of her snaky Hair, And look'd more hateful, near a Form so fair.

With rofy glowing Looks, the heavinly MaidThe Odious Spectre for a-while furvey'd:
At length her Silence the bright Goddess broke,
And thus with beauteous Indignation spoke.
O! Monster foul, rejected and abhorr'd,
By Man below, and Heav'n's immortal Lord!
Durst thou, presumptuous, in this Place appear,
Which Heav'n assigns to my peculiar Care?
Or think'st thou, with thy wonted Arts, to gain
This fair Addition to thy hateful Reign?
In Impotent Attempts thou dost engage;
These bright Possessions scorn thy feeble Rage.
Could'st thou thy Throne in this soft Scene display,
Where would'st thou find a Subject to obey?

H 3

Who

Who can the Merit of great Chandos know, And to that Merit own himself a Foe? As foon may Mortals with Aversion shun The grateful Splendor of the golden Sun; As foon the Gloom of endless Night approve, As fuch pure Virtue they can cease to love. Behold the Crouds his wond'rous Bounty rais'd; And then declare if he's unjustly prais'd. Couldst thou but view his secret Succours flows To needy Merit, and to modest Woe; But this he will not suffer thee to see, For here his Goodness even pities thee: He will not blaft thee with the fatal Sight; His private Favours are his best Delight. But those fam'd Acts which to thy Knowledge come, Are more than capable to ftrike thee dumb. That Piety, which his great Conduct joins, In all the Beauty of Devotion shines, Rais'd by the Practice of so pure a Mind, Religion gains the Homage of Mankind: Virtue's bright Laws in all their Charms appears And Sanctity no longer feems fevere. In vain thy hateful Presence here invades These blooming Walks, and unpolluted Shades. Retire for ever, by my fixt Command, From this fair Eden of the British Land: To that renowned Pile approach no more; All there is Sacred, and defies thy Pow'r. I'll guard the Glory of its mighty Lord, Whilft thou shalt pine abandon'd, and abhor'd.

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The murm'ring Fury her Command obey'd; And trembling, fled from the Celestial Maid: Then sunk to Chaos, where amidst the Gloom She mourn'd her fixt irrevocable Doom.

And now the Goddels, with a pleasing Mien, Enjoys the Beauties of the florid Scene; Views the sweet Solitude of waving Woods, And the clear floating of the crystal Floods: Sees a new Paradise around her rise;
Nor once regrets her Absence from the Skies.

To grateful Joy refign'd, the Heav'n-born Maidi The royal Splendor of the Pile survey'd. Beneficently bright with Smiles she gaz'd; And each Perfection of the Palace prais'd: Blest the Rewards on such pure Merit plac'd, And hail'd the Grandeur so divinely grac'd.

Now the blest Power, as thro' the Dome she pass.
O'er her bright Form concealing Shadows cast.
Here she beheld the grateful Arts combine,
To make their great Protector's Palace shine.
Such breathing Sculpture so deludes the Eyes;
Such soft Creations from the Pencil rise;
The golden Roofs around so richly glow;
The shining Rooms such just Proportions show;
The stately Columns in such Marble swell,
And each bright Prospect courts the View so well;

That fair Astrea feels a new Surprise, And views each Glory with unsated Eyes.

Nor were her Thoughts to this bright Scene confin'd, A nobler Prospect rises in her Mind:

She view'd those Wonders, as the just Reward

Due to the Merit of their matchless Lord.

She trac'd his Life benevolently great,

His Virtues brighter than his shining State:

She saw, when Heav'n to prove its Pow'r design'd,

To what Persection it could raise Mankind.

Her Ears had long been open to his Fame;

Such Numbers daily his Deserts proclaim,

To such pure Heights his just Applauses rise,

His Fame was now familiar to the Skies.

To view her Image in his Mind express'd,
Celestial Transports kindled in her Breast:
She selt such Pleasure she possest of Old,
When most she flourish'd in the Age of Gold:
The Wrongs she e'er sustain'd from lawless Power,
Seem all requited in this happy Hour.
To view her Glory so divine at last,
Proves a sweet Solace for each Sorrow past.
Thus when the Soul forsakes its dying Clay,
To gain the Mansions of immortal Day,
As she pursues her unretarded Flight,
Above the Steams of Earth, and Shades of Night,
Releas'd for ever from each thorny Woe,
That late diminish'd her Delight below,

She

She

And

And

POEMS on Several Occasions, 153.

She looks triumphant on the Bliss she gains; And glides astonish'd o'er the azure Plains; Surveys the Heav'ns in all their bright Array, And swims in Rapture thro' a Flood of Day.



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MALPASIA.

A

POEM,

Sacred to the

MEMORY

Of the Right Honourable the

LADY MALPAS.*

By Mr. HUMPHREYS.

Nunc autem de te loquar, quam non ego amissam, aut nobis penitus ademptam, velim dicere; cum illucescat menti mea quotidie magis praclarissima nominis tui tuarumque virtutum Gloria. Cic. de Consolat.

HEN Heav'n has once with rich Profusion join'd.
A spotless Form to an unblemish'd Mind,
We fondly hope, transported with the View,
That what's so lovely, will be lasting too,

And

* Only Daughter of the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole. She died at Aix la Chapelle in France, and her Body in bringing over to be Interred at Houghton in Norfolk, was unfortunately cast away, and could not be recovered, in the Year 1731-2.

And to the Great Creator urge our Prayer, He long would lend us what he made so fair. If Death should then be privileg'd to gain The charming Object to his envious Reign, Disconsolate, we mourn the blighted Bloom Too soon devoted to the filent Tomb.

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Such was MALPASIA, to our wond'ring Views.

As brightly perfect, and as transient too:

A lovely Specimen to Mortals given,

To intimate how Angels shine in Heaven:

Her Soul to them so nearly was ally'd,

Their Joys they thought desective till she dy'd.

It seem'd injurious to the radiant Throng,

That Earth detain'd their Ornament so long;

They wish'd her summon'd to their blest Abodes.

To grace the Chorus of her Kindred Gods;

And Heav'n, that form'd her for a Seraph there,

Soon to her Seat Celestial call'd the Fair.

But ah! what Comfort can the Muse afford:
To ease the Pangs of her dejected Lord!
How reconcile him to this Shock of Fate,
His Soul so tender, and his Loss so great!
Let such whose happy Part it is to prove
The grateful Intercourse of Mutual Love,
Whose Nuptial Treasures of Delight contain:
The softest Bliss that Constancy can gain,
Let such conceive th' illustrious Mourner's Pain.

1

156 POEMS on several Occasions.

Heav'n lately feem'd its Labours to employ, To fix him in a Scene of chosen Joy: His well weigh'd Merit made his Prince his Friend, And public Honours did his Days attend. All that beheld his blooming Glory grow, Rejoic'd that Virtue was rewarded fo. What Destitution cou'd his Joys defeat, When bright MALPASIA did those Joys compleat; A rich Maturity of Charms the bore, And ftill, exhauftless, was producing more: Like the luxuriant Tree, that gives to view His golden Fruit, and fragrant Bloffoms too. Each foft Delight their circling Hours did prove, Smiles were their Strife; their Emulation, Love. But Heav'n determin'd that the Youth shou'd know The frail Uncertainty of all below, Bid pale Mortality perform its Part. And fnatch the Charmer from his panting Heart.

In vain the Muse would whisper some Relief,
To calm the strong Invasion of his Grief:
What Consolation from a Muse can flow,
That feels the Anguish of a Social Woe!
When so much Virtue is so soon remov'd,
And none succeeds so worthy to be lov'd;
When Charity, mild Goddess, seems distrest,
Her Pow'r distributive in whom to vest,
Laments her Incapacity to find
A Substitute, like her Malpasia, kind.

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When at her Death the Desolate complain,
They now must find their Poverty a Pain;
And weeping Families around deplore
Their Pangs, suspended by her Alms before.
What conscious Eye can now resuse a Tear
To such a Death, that costs Mankind so dear?
The Muse, My Lord, bewails the doleful View,
And pities thousands whilst she mourns for You.

Ye grateful Crouds, who can so well express
MALPASIA'S Bounty in your deep Distress,
Whose dear Benevolence you oft receiv'd,
When, in the Anguish of your Souls, ye griev'd;
Implore that God who rais'd you such a Friend,
That he his Comforts to her Lord would lend,
Support his Soul beneath his Sorrow's Weight,
And teach Submission to the Will of Fate:
O! let your Gratitude be thus approv'd,
And bless the Man your kind MALPASIA lov'd!

But whilst this mournful Theme my Lays pursue,
What Godlike Form now rises to my View?
Affliction near him her sad Station keeps,
The Friend, the Patriot, and the Father weeps.
With how much Eloquence his Sighs confess
The Best are not exempted from Distress!
O! may the Guardian of our Glory know
Some Intermission of his flowing Woe!
With thee the Genius of Britannia mourns,
Griev'd for the Hero that her Realms adorns.

hen.

MAS POEMS on feveral Occasions.

Ah! let not Sighs thy facred Hours invade,
When Europe calls for thy important Aid:
Prosperity and Peace obsequious wait
Thy great Dispatch to each expecting State:
Monarchs their Anguish in thy Sorrows see,
And half the World must be unblest with Thee.

Thus the great Cicero, the Pride of Rome, Like You, lamented o'er his Tullia's Tomb;

A-while the Stroke of unrelenting Fate
Oppress the Guardian of the Latian State:
But soon as he perceiv'd that his Despair
Depriv'd the Public of his Genial Care,;

The Patriot's Duty chas'd the Parent's Pain,
And his rich Wissom bless the World again.



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SOEUR JEANNE.

Soeur Jeanne ayant fait un poupon,
Jeûnoit, vivoit en sainte fille;
Toûjours etoit en oraison;
Et toûjours ses Soeurs à la grille.
Un jour donc l'Abbesse leur dit;
Vivez comme Soeur Jeanne vit;
Euyez le monde & sa sequelle.
Toutes reprirent à l'instant:
Nous serons aussi sages qu'elle,
Quand nous en auront fait autant.

Sifter JANE, from FONTAINE.

A pretty, little, Bye-blow had;
Carnalities her seeming hate,
Her Sisters meer Coquets at Grate.

Bame Abbess bid them Truth receive,
Live Girls, as you see Jenny Live;
Forsake the World, and fly from Evil,
Your precious Souls keep from the Devil.

They in an Instant All reply'd,
Jenny is an unerring Guide;
We'll All at her Devotion be,
Whene'er We know as much as Sue.

160 POEMs on several Occasions.



The SAME by Mr. OZELL.

SISTER JANE, a Bye-blow had:
Then fasted, liv'd sedate,
Was always at her Pray'rs and sad:
Her Sisters at the Grate.

One Day the Abbess Counsel gives,

To live as Sister JENNY lives;

To shun the World and Company

A Sister straight replies,

When WE have DONE as MUCH as SHE,

WE too shall be as WISE.

ON

MARRIAGE.

By Mr. BUTLER, Author of HUDIBRAS.

By what Authority do Clergy
In folemn Riddle strictly charge ye,
Where-e'er you live, in Parish, or-Ward,
To Have and Hold from this Day forward?
As if the Parson were the Sentry,
To Watch and Ward Love's narrow Entry,

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POEMS on several Occasions. 161

Or Turn-Key of the facred Padlock,
That lets you into lawful Wedlock:
Who upon Fits still of Erection,
Must to the Doctor for Direction:
Who always does the Patient Answer,
By Licence, or by Public Ban, Sir.
As it oblig'd to publish Priapismus,
At ev'ry Easter, Whitsuncide and Christmas.
Or else, the pert Religious Praters
Will damn ye All for Fornicators.

Is not a juicy Girl more moving, Who never knew the Art of Loving? And where's the harm of This, dear FANNY? By Heav'n He lyes, who says there's any.

A Mistress is a Wife in Common,
Appropriated yet to no Man:
'A Wife's a Miss inclosed; for Wiving
'Stut a Monopoly of S—ving.

A Fox had lost his Tail, and for-all You are no Fox, you know the Moral; When Men engag'd would once inslave Us, We'll keep the Freedom Nature gave Us.





TO

Mr. HARCOURT,*

OCCASIONED

By his Fathering the VERSES to Lady Catherine Hyde. §

By Mr. SEWELL.

DEAR SIM, by Wits extoll'd, by Wits cry'd down,

Each Way become the Proverb of the Town!

To KITTY's Favour with Success aspire,

The second Place by Merit You acquire,

But HE who wrote the Verses, must be PRIOR.

* The Honourable Simon Harcourt, Esq. Son of the Lord Chancellor.

§ See page 65, of this Volume.

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UPON

Reading Mr. PRIOR's Poems.

I.

B Efore Apollo's Shrine I Pray'd,
That I by Verse to Fame might rise:
Read the best Poet, Phoebus said,
And place his Works before your Eyes.

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11.

Best Poet! — O great PHOEBUS how,

How may this Pattern-Wit be found?

What Age produc'd the Man, whom Them

With this high Character hast crown'd?

III.

Does He among the DEAD reside;

Or dwell with Those who now survive?

Thus I — when Phoebus quick reply'd,

Go, ask if PRIOR's fill ALIVE.

HARLET



H A R L E T.

AN

E P I S T L E,

From the Country,

To a Friend in the CITY, 1722.

By a Clergyman in E S S E X.

FAIN would I, Sir, what You advis'd fulfil;
But find my Strength unequal to my Will.

Fain would I Godlike HARLEY's Worth rehearse,
(Heroic Vertue in Heroic Verse.)

A Constellation of Persections met
In one great Man which sew could singly get.
The Scholar, Churchman, Patriot, Husband, Son,
Each shining in his Sphere, and All in One.

But choak'd with Phlegm, I strive to raise in vain.

My feeble Voice to such a losty strain.

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POEMS on several Occasions. 165

In vain invoke the Goo of Verse and Day, Where daily Fogs obstruct his Heav'nly Ray. In vain the tuneful Sisters Aid implore, Now Prior's gone, they'll visit Us no more. In short; from Scholars, Books, and all remote, That might improve or raise a lively Thought, I, like my Fellow-labourer within The Spider, from my felf, my Web must spin, A homely Web which could not, were it made, Become a Lord, but in a Masquerade.

I might as well with Laths and forry Loam
Attempt to raise my Lord a losty Dome;
As out of my poor Stock of Wit to frame
A Poem worth his Reading or his Name.
A Plowman's Journey or a Milkmaid's Fate,
I may perhaps in Doggrel Rhimes relate,
Describe a Rooding-Road, an Essex-Fen;
But noble Themes require a noble Pen,
A well-read Scholar both in Books and Men.
One whose rich Vein with bright Ideas flows,
And, how to use them all with Judgment, knows,
Whose polish'd Lines, in nicest Order plac'd,
Tho' often read ne'er cloy the nicest Taste.

But my poor scanty Genius can't afford A proper Entertainment for my Lord. A small Collection gather'd round the Fields Of simple Images, is all it yields;

22.

166 POEMS on several Occasions.

Which shou'd I dress with utmost Skill'and Care, I shou'd but treat my Lord with Farmer's Fare.

My Muse to Grubstrees Dawbing is confin'd

For want of Colours of a better kind;

And shou'd I paint with these, I should disgrace,

But not describe great HARLEY'S Godlike Face.

Let Pore's harmonious Pen, that lately drews. So well the Father, * in the Son pursue

The noble Subject. Each deserves his Lays,
And each affords an endless Theme of Praise,
He need not search the Monuments of Greece
For Tales of Antient Heroes, when he sees
Two living Heroes worth them All in These.
But my poor feeble Muse must lowly fly,
And leave sublimer Poets Tracks so high.

Besides whate'er my Genius once cou'd boast, Ere it was shipwrack'd on this barren Coast, When in my younger Years I did pursue Some little Traffic with the World and You, 'Tis lost and gone: And rustic Prose and Phrase Have long ago usurp'd the Muses Place. Long have I liv'd in this forlorn Abode, An Exile from the learned World abroad, A Pris'ner in a Country-Cure immur'd The Term of Years the Siege of Troy endur'd; And in these Years my Loss amounts to more 'Than what I gain'd as many Years before.

^{*} See The Dedication to Parnell's Poems.

So that at best I can but now produce
The sappers Product of a blasted Muse.

Exert the vain Efforts of Nature curst,
And stunted in the Growth, tho' weak at first.

A Fetter'd-wretch may Jingle in his Chain,
And so may I, but Jingle Both in vain.

But what is worse. In Essex watry Plains
The God of Dulness, mopish Hippo reigns:
Where Fogs exhal'd from Fens and Moats support
In gloomy Columns his Fantastic Court.

He seems a stupid Image.made of Clay;
And talks by Starts, as Persons dreaming may.
He walks as if his Limbs were made of Lead,
And Vapours form a Circle round his Head.
A Circle, somewhat like, you often saw
About the Sun, or Moon, before a Thaw.
A Tyrant He; devoid of Sense, or Shame,
Who Chains, and Tortures, those he cannot blame;
And rules with such an Arbitrary Sway,
That all we have, but Life, is swept away.

His heavy Chains for several Years I bore,
And all his fancied Tortures o'er and o'er.
He seiz'd on all the little Stock I brought,
And lest me scarce behind one sprightly Thought.
The Hand is manacled that guides my Pen,
As by the Slips you easily may Ken.
And you may soon perceive by what is writ,
How poor I am, and destitute of Wit.

168 POEMS on jeveral Occasions.

But shou'd I now thus destitute proceed

To sing great HARLE y's Praise, I must be hipp'd indeed.

Tho' shou'd MINERVA still some Pity show Or HARLEY, her Lord-Treasurer below .-To whom the now the Care of All enjoins, Her Grecian, Latin, and her Modern Coins. From ev'ry Nation her Revenues come To Wimpole-Library, an endless Sum. Shou'd they redeem me from the Tyrant's Hand, Like Slaves from Turky to some Christian Land, Where once again my Long-imprison'd Mind Might labour for its Living unconfin'd. Where my starv'd Muse might feed on better Fare, And find Digestion in a purer Air: Then wou'd She spread her Wings, and strain a Flight To reach, if possible, great HARLEY's height. The bright Expansion of his Praise 1'd try, Altho' like I CARUS, by foaring high, My Pinions dropt me headlong from the Sky.



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E

HIND

ANDTHE

PANTHER

TRANSVERSED

To the S T O R Y of the

COUNTRY-MOUSE,

AND THE

CITY-MOUSE.

Much Malice mingled with a little Wit. Hind and Panther.

Nec vult PANTHERA domari. Quæ Genus.

LONDON:

Printed for Samuel Birt, 1734.

AND REPORTED IN THE TOTAL PROPERTY. the track that the best of the best of CINTUIN IN A K D T 11 C ANTHER



THE

PREFACE.*

HE Favourers of the Hind and Panther will be apt to say in its Defence, that the best Things are capable of being turned to Ridicule; that Homer has been Bur-

lesqued, and Virgil Travested without suffering any thing in their Reputation from that Buffoonery; and that in like manner, the Hind and Panther may be an exact Poem, tho' it is the Subject of our Raillery: But there is this difference, that those Authors were wrested from their true Sense, and this naturally falls into Ridicule; there is nothing represented here as monstrous and unnatural, which is not equally so in the Original. First as to the General Design, Is it not as Easy to imagine two Mice bilking Coachmen, and supping at the Devil;

1 2

^{*} The References in this Critique, are made to the Original Quarto Edition of the Hind and Panther.

as to suppose a Hind entertaining the Panther at a Hermit's Cell, discussing the greatest Mysteries of Religion, and telling you ber fon Rodriguez wrote very good Spanish? What can be more improbable and contradictory to the Rules and Examples of all Fables. and to the very design and use of them? They were first begun and raised to the highest Perfection in the Eastern Countries; where they were wrote in Signs and spoke in Parables, and delivered the most useful Precepts in delightful Stories, which for their Aptness. were entertaining to the most Judicious, and led the Vulgar into understanding by surprizing them with their Novelty, and fixing their Attention. All their Fables carry a double meaning; the Story is one and intire; the Characters the same throughout, not broken or changed, and always conformable to the Nature of the Creatures they introduce. They never tell you that the Dog which snapt at a Shadow, lost his Troop of Horse, that would be unintelligible; a piece of Flesh is proper for bim to drop, and the Reader will apply it to Mankind; they would not say that the Daw who was so proud of her borrowed Plumes lookt very ridiculous when Rodriguez came and took away all the Book but the 17th, 24th, and 25th Chapters, which he stole from him: But this is his new way of telling a Story, and confounding the Moral and the Fable together.

Before

Before the Word was written, said the Hind, Our Saviour Preach'd the Faith to all Mankind.

What relation has the Hind to our Saviour? or what notion have we of a Panther's Bible? If you say be means the Church, bow does the Church feed on Lawns, or range in the Forest? Let it be always a Church, or always the cloven-footed Beast, for we cannot bear his shifting the Scene every Line. If it is absurd in Comedies to make a Peasant talk in the strain of a Hero, or a Country-Wench use the Language of the Court; how monstrous is it to make a Priest of a Hind, and a Parson of a Panther; to bring them in disputing with all the Formalities and Terms of the Schools? Tho' as to the Arguments themselves, these, we confess, are fuited to the Capacity of the Bealts, and if we would suppose a Hind expressing her self about these matters, she would talk at that Rate.

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As to the Absurdity of his Expressions, there is nothing wrested to make them ridiculous, the Terms are sometimes altered to make the Blunder more visible; Knowledge misunderstood is not at all better Sense than Understanding misunderstood, tho' it is confest the Author can play with Words so well, that this and twenty such will pass off at a slight reading.

I 3

There

There are other Mistakes which could not be brought in, for they were too gross for Bayes himself to commit. It is hard to conceive bow any Man could cenfure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee, are voluptuous in a Mess of Rice, and keep the frietest Lent, without the Pleasures of a Carnival to encourage them. But it is almost impossible to think that any Man who bad not renounced his Senses, should read Duncomb for Allen. * He had been told that Mr. Allen had written a Discourse of Humility; to which he wifely answers, that that magnified Piece of Duncomb's was translated from the Spanish of Rodriguez; and to set it beyond dispute, makes the Infallible Guide | affirm the same thing. There are few mistakes, but one may imagine bow a Man fell into them, or at least what he aimed at; but what likeness is there between Duncomb and Allen! do they so much as Rhime?

We may have this comfort under the Severity of his Satire, to fee his Abilities equally deserted with his Opinion of us; and that he could not be a fit Champion against the Panther till he had laid aside all his Judgment. But we must applaud his Obedience to his new

^{*} Difference betwirt a Protestant and Socinian, p. 62

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Mother Hind; she Disciplined him severely, she commanded him, it seems, to sacrifice his darling Fame, and to do it, effectually, he published this tearned Piece.* This is the favourable Construction we would put on his Faults, tho' be takes care to inform us, that it was done from no Imposition, but out of a natural Propensity be bas to Malice, and a particular Inclination of doing Mischief. What else could provoke bim to libel the Court, blaspheme Kings, abuse the whole Scorch Nation, rail at the greatest Part of his own, and lay all the Indignities imaginable on the only citablished Religion? # And we must now congratulate bim in this Felicity, that there is no Sect or Denomination of Christians, whom he has not abused.

Thus far his Arms have with Success been crown'd.

Let Turks, Jews and Infidels look to themfelves, he has already begun the War upon them. When once a Conqueror grows thus dreadful, it is the Interest of all his Neighbours to oppose him, for there is no Alliance to be made with one that will face about, and destroy his Friends, and like a second Almanzor change sides meerly to keep his Hand in use.

14

This

^{*} p. 90. + Pref. Hind. Pan. + p. 87.

This Heroic Temper of his has created him some Enemies, that did by no means affect Hostility; and he may observe this Candor in the Management, that none of his Works are concerned in these Papers, but his last Piece; and Ibelieve he is sensible this is a Favour. It was not ambitious of laughing at any Persuasion, or making Religion the Subject of such a Trisle; so that no Man is here concerned, but the Author himself, and nothing ridiculed but his way of arguing.

But, Gentlemen, if you will not take it so, you must grant my Excuse is more reasonable

than our Author's to the Diffenters.





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THE

HIND

AND THE

PANTHER

TRANSVERSED

To the STORY of the

COUNTRY and the CITY MOUSE.

SCENE the Devil-Tavern in Fleetstreet.

Bayes, Johnson, Smith.

Johns. HAH! my old Friend Mr. Bayes, what lucky. chance has thrown me upon you? Dear Rogue, let me embrace thee.

Bayes. Hold, at your Peril, Sir, stand off and come not within my Sword's point, for if you are not come over to the Royal Party, I expect neither fair war, nor fair quarter from you.

Johns. How, draw upon your Friend? and affault your old Acquaintance? O' my Conscience my Intentions were honourable.

* Pref. to Hind and Panther. p. 1.

15

Bayes.

Bayes. Conscience! Ay, sy, I know the deceit of that word well enough, let me have the marks of your Conscience before I trust it, for if it be not of the stamp with mine, 'Gad I may be knocks down for all your fair Promises."

Smith. Nay, prithee Bayes, what damn'd Villany hast thou been about, that thou art under these apprehensions? upon my Honour I'm thy Friend; yet thou lookest as sneaking and frighted, as a Dog that has been worrying Sheep.

Bayes. Ay Sir, The Nation is in too high a ferment for me to expect any mercy, or l'gad, to trust any body. +

smith. But why this to us, my old Friend, who you know never trouble our heads with National-Concerns, till the third bottle has taught us as much of Politics, as the next does of Religion?

Bayes. Ah Gentlemen, leave this profaneness, I am altered fince you faw me, and cannot bear this loose talk now; Mr. Johnson, you are a Man of Parts, let me defire you to read the Guide of Controversy; and Mr. Smith, I would recommend to you the Considerations on the Council of Trent, and so Gentlemen your humble Servant --- Good life be now my Task. #

Johns. Nay Faith, we won't part so: believe us we are both your Friends; let us step to the Rose for one quarter of an hour, and talk over old Stories.

Bayes. I ever took you to be Men of Honour, and for your sakes I will transgress as far as one Pint.

Johns. Well, Mr. Bayes, many a merry bout have we had in this House, and shall have again, I hope: Come, what Wine are you for?

Pref. Ibid. + p. Ibid. + p. 5.

Bayes. Gentlemen, do you as you please, for my part he shall bring me a single Pint of any thing.

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Smith. How fo, Mr. Bayes, have you lost your Palate? you have been more curious.

Bayes. True, I have so, but senses must be starved that the soul may be gratified. Men of your Kidney make the senses the supreme Judge *, and therefore bribe 'em high, but we have laid both the use and pleasure of 'em aside.

Smith. What, is not there good eating and drinking on both fides? you make the separation greater than I thought it.

Bayes. No, no, whenever you see a fat Rosy-colour'd Fellow, take it from me, he is either a Protestant or a Furk &

Joinf. At that rate, Mr. Bayes, one might suspect your Conversion; methinks thou hast as much the face of an Heretick as ever I faw.

Bayes. Such was I, such by nature still I am. But I hope ere long I shall have drawn this pamper'd Paunch fitter for the strait Gate. +

smith. Sure, Sir, you are in ill Hands, your Confessor gives you more severe rules than he practises; for not long ego a fat Frier was thought a true Character.

Bayes. Things were misrepresented to me: I confess I have been unfortunate in some of my Writings; but since you have put me upon that subject, I'll show you a thing I have in my Pocket shall wipe off all that, or I am mistaken.

Smith. Come, now thou art like thy felf again. Here's the King's Health to thee ____Communicate.

. p. 21. * p. Ibid. + p. 5.

Bayes. Well, Gentlemen, here it is, and I will be bold to say, the exactest Piece the World ever saw, a Non Pareillo-l'faith. But I must bespeak your pardons if it reflects any thing upon your Persuasion.

Johns. Use your Liberty, Sir, you know we are no Bigots.

Bayes. Why then you shall see me lay the Reformation on its back, I'gad, and justify our Religion by the Way of Fable.

Johns. An apt Contrivance indeed! what do you make a Fable of your Religion?

Bayes. Ay I'gad, and without Merals too; for I tread in no Man's Steps; and to shew you how far I can outdo any thing that ever was writ in this kind, I have taken Horace's design, but l'gad, have so outdone him, you shall be ashamed for your old Friend. You remember in him the Story of the Country-Moufe, and the City-Moufe; what a plain simple thing it is, it has no more Life and Spirit in it, I'gad, than a Hobby-horse; and his Mice talk so meanly, such common stuff, so like mere Mice, that I wonder it has pleased the World so long. But now will I undeceive Mankind, and teach them to beighten, and elevate a Fable. I will bring you in the very fame Mice disputing the depth of Philosophy, searching into the Fundamentals of Religion, quoting Texts, Fathers, Councils, and all that l'gad, as you shall see either of them could easily make an Ass of a Country Vicar. Now whereas Horace keeps to the dry naked Story, I have more Copiousness than to do that, I'gad. Here, I draw you general Charafters, and describe all the Beafts of the Creation; there, I lanch out into long Digressions, and leave my Mice for twenty pages together; then I fall into Raptures, and make the Finest Soliloguies, as would ravish you. Won't this do, think you?

Johnf. Faith, Sir, I don't well conceive you; all this about two Mice?

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Bayes. Ay, why not? Is it not great and heroical? but come, you'll understand it better when you hear it; and pray be as severe as you can, I'gad I defy all Criticks. Thus it begins.

A milk-white Mouse immortal and unchang'd

Fed on soft Cheese, and o'er the Dairy rang'd;

Without unspotted; innocent within,

She fear'd no Danger, for she knew no Ginn.

Johns. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, fost Cheese is a little too coarse Diet for an immortal Monse; were there any necessity for her eating, you should have consulted Homer for some Celesial Provision.

Bayes. Faith, Gentlemen, I did so; but indeed I have not the Latin one, which I have marked by me, and could not readily find it in the Original.

Of winged Owls, and stern Grimalkin's Paws

Aim'd at her destin'd Head, which made her fly, p. 2.

Tho' She was doom'd to Death, and fated not to die.

Smith. How came the that feared no Danger in the Line before, to be scared in this, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes. Why then you may have it chas'd if you wills for I hope a Man may run away without being afraid, mayn't he?

Johns. But pray give me leave; how was She doomed to Death, if She was fated not to die? are not doom and fate much the same thing?

P. I.

Buyes. Nay, Genelemen, if you question my skill in the Language, I am your humble Servant; the Rognes the Criticks, that will allow me nothing else, give me that; sure I that made the Word, know best what I meant by it; I assure you, doom'd and fated are quite different Things.

Smith. Faith, Mr. Bayes, if you were doom'd to be hanged, whatever you were fated to, 'twould give you but fmall Comfort.

Bayes. Never trouble your head with that, Mr. Smith, mind the business in hand.

Not so her young; their Linsy-woolsy line, Was Hero's make, balf Human, balf Divine.

p. 2.

Smith. Certainly these Heroes, half Human, half Diwine, have very little of the Moule their Mother.

Bayes. Gadlokers! Mr. Johnson, does your Friend think I mean nothing but a Mouse by all this? I tell thee, Man, I mean a Church, and these young Gentlemen her Sons, signify Priests, Martyrs, and Confessors, that were hang'd in Oates's Plot. There's an excellent Latin Sentence, which I had a mind to bring in, Sanguis Martyrum semen Ecclesia, and I think I have not wronged it in the Translation.

Of these a staughter'd Army lay in Blood, p. 2.
Whose sanguine Seed increas'd the sacred Brood;
She multiply'd by these, now rang'd alone,
And wander'd in the Kingdoms once her own. p. 3.

Smith. Was the alone when the facred Brood was increased?

Bayes. Why thy Head's running on the Mouse again; but I hope a Church may be alone, though the Members be increased, mayn't it?

Johns.

The PANTHER Transvers'd. 183

Johns. Certainly, Mr. Bayes, a Church which is a diffusive Body of Men, can much less be said to be alone.

Bayes. But are you really of that opinion? Take it from me, Mr. Johnson, you are wrong; however to oblige you, I'll clap in some Simile or other, about the Children of Israel, and it shall do.

Smith. Will you pardon me one Word more, Mr. Bayes? What could the Moufe (for I suppose you mean her now) do more than range in the Kingdoms, when they were her own?

Bayes. Do? why She reigned? had a Diadem, Seepsre, and Ball, 'till they depos'd her.

Smith. Now her Sons are so increas'd, She may try t'other pull for't.

Bayes. I'gad, and so the may before I have done with Her; it has cost me some pains to clear her Title. Well but mum for that, Mr. Smith.

The common bunt, She tim'rously past by, p. 3.

For they made tame, disdain'd her Company;

They grinn'd, She in a Fright tript o'er the Green,

For She was lov'd, wherever She was seen.

Johns. Well said, little Bayes, I'faith the Critick must have a great deal of leisure, that attacks those Verses.

Bayes. I'gad, I'll warrant who e'er he is offendet foli-

The Independent Beaft. ____ P. 3.

Smith. Who is that, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes. Why a Bear: Pox, is not that obvious enough?

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Which, I'gad, is very natural to that Animal. Well! there's for the Independent: Now the Quaker; what do you think I call him?

Smith. Why, A Bull, for aught I know.

She thought, and reason good, the quaking hare, Her cruel Foe, because she would not swear, And had profes'd neutrality.

P. 3.

Johns. A shrewd Reason that, Mr. Bayes; but what Wars were there?

Bayes. Wars! why there had been bloody Wars, tho's they were pretty well reconcil'd now. Yet to bring in two or three such fine things as these, I don't tell you the Lion's Peace was proclaim'd till fifty pages after, tho's 'twas really done before I had finish'd my Poem.

Next her, the Buffoon Ape his body bent, And paid at Church a Courtier's Compliment.

P- 3.

That galls somewhere; I'gad I can't leave it off, tho' I were cudgelled every day for it.

The brist'd Baptist Boar, impure as he.

P. 4.

Smith. As who?

Bayes. As the Courtier, let'em e'en take it as they will, I'gad, I seldom come amongst 'em. p. 86.

Was whiten'd with the Foam of Sanctity. p. 10.

The Wolf with Belly-gaunt his rough crest rears, And pricks up.———Now in one Word will I abuse the whole Party most damnably——and pricks up.———I'gad. I am sure you'll laugh——his Predestinating Ears. Pr'ythee, Mr. Johnson, remember little Bayes, when next you see a Presbyterian, and take notice if he has not Predestination in the Shape of his Ear: I have studied Men so long, I'll undertake to know an Arminian, by the setting of his Wig. His Predestinating Ears, I'gad, there's ne'er a Presbyterian shall dare shew his Head without a Border: I'll put 'em to that expence.

Smith. Pray, Mr. Bayes, if any of 'em should come over to the Royal Party, would their Ears alter?

Bayes. Would they? Ay, l'gad, they would shed their Fanatieal Lugs, and have just such well-turned Ears as I have; mind this Ear, this is a true Roman Ear, mine are much changed for the better within these two Years.

Smith. Then if ever the Party should chance to fail you might lose 'em, for what may change may fall.

Bayes. Mind, mind -

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These fiery Zuinglians, meagre Calvin bred. p. 11.

Smith. Those, I suppose, are some Out-landish Beasts, Mr. Bayes.

Bayes. Beasts; a good Mistake! Why, they were the chief Reformers, but here I put 'em in so bad Company because they were Enemies to my Mouse; and anon when I am warmed, I'gad, you shall hear me call 'em Dostors, Captains, Horses, and Horsemen*, in the very same Breath. You shall hear how I go on now.

* p. 39.

Or else reforming Corah spawn'd this Class. When opening Earth made way for all to pass.

P. 11.

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Johns. For all, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes. Yes, They are all lost there, but some of 'em were thrown up again at the Leman-Lake: as a Catholick Queen sunk at Charing-Cross, and rose again at Queen-hith.

The Fox and he came shuffling in the dark, If ever they were stow'd in Noah's Ark.

p. 11.

Here I put a Query, whether there were any Socinians before the Flood, which I'm not very well satisfied in? I have been lately apt to believe that the World was drowned for that Herefy; which, among Friends, made me leave it.

Quicken'd with Fire below, these Monsters breed In Fenny Holland, and in Fruitful Tweed.

p. 12.

Now to write something new and out of the way, e'e-vate and surprise, and all that, I ferch you see, this Quick-ening Fire from the Bottom of Boggs and Rivers.

Johns. Why, Faith, that's as ingenious a Contrivance as the Virtuoso's making a Burning-glass of Ice.

Bayes. Why, was there ever any such thing? Let me perish if ever I heard of it. The Fancy was sheer-new to me; and I thought no Man had reconciled those Elements but my self. Well, Gentlemen! Thus far I have followed Antiquity, and as Homer has number'd his Ships, so I have ranged my Beasts. Here is my Boar and my Bear, and my Fox, and my Wolf, and the rest of 'em, all against my poor Mouse. Now what do you think I do with all these?

Smith. Faith I don't know, I suppose you make 'em

Bayes. Fight! I'gad, I'das foon make 'em dance. No. I do no earthly thing with 'em, nothing at all, I'gad:

I think they have played their Parts sufficiently already; I have walked 'em out, shewed 'em to the Company, and raised your Expectation. And now whilst you hope to see 'em baited, and are dreaming of Blood and Battles, they sculk off, and you hear no more of 'em.

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Smith. Why, Faith, Mr. Bayes, now you have been at fuch Expence in fetting forth their Characters, it had been too much to have gone thro' with 'em.

Eayes. I'gad, fo it had: And then I tell you enother thing, 'tis not ev'ry one that reads a Poem thro'. And therefore I fill the first Part with Flowers, Figures, fine Language, and all that; and then, I'gad, fink by degrees, 'till at last I write but little better than other People. And whereas most Authors creep servilely after the old Fellows, and strive to grow upon their Readers: I take another Course, I bring in all my Characters together, and let 'em see I could go on with 'em; but I'gad I won't.

Johns. Could go on with 'em, Mr. Bayes! there's no body doubts that! You have a most particular Genius that way.

Bayes. Oh! Dear Sir, You are mighty obliging: But I must needs say at a Fable or an Emblem, I think no Man comes near me, indeed I have studied it more than any Man. Did you ever take notice, Mr. Johnson, of a little thing that has taken mightily about Town, a Cut with a Topknot?

Johns. Faith, Sir, 'tis mighty pretty, I faw it at the Coffee-house.

Bayes. 'Tis a Triffe hardly worth owning; I wast'other Day at Will's throwing out fomething of that Nature; and I'gad, the Hint was taken, and out came that Picture; indeed the poor Fellow was so civil to present me with a Dozen of 'em for my Friends. I think I have one here in my Pocket; would you please to accept of it, Mr. Johnson?

Fohns.

Johns. Really 'tis very ingenious.

Bayes. Oh Lord! Nothing at all, I could defign twenty of 'em in an Hour, if I had but witty Fellows about me to draw them. I was proffer'd a Pension to go into Holland, and contrive their Emblems; but hang 'em they are dull Rogues, and would spoil my Invention. But come, Gentlemen, let us return to our Business, and here I'll give you a delicate Description of a Man.

Smith. But how does that come in?

Bayes. Come in? very naturally. I was talking of a Wolf, and that supposes a Wood, and then I clap an Epithet to it, and call it a Celtick Wood. Now when I was there, I could not help thinking of the French Persecution, and I'gad from all these Thoughts I took occasion to rail at the French King, and shew that he was not of the same make with other Men, which thus I prove.

The Divine Blacksmith in th' Abys of Light,
Yawning and lolling with a careless beat,
Struck out the mute Creation at a Heat.
But he work'd hard to Hammer out our Souls,
And blew the Bellows and stirr'd up the Coals;
Long time he thought, and cou'd not on a sudden
Knead up with unskimm'd Milk this reas'ning Pudding:

Tender, and mild within its Bag it lay, Confessing still the softness of its Clay, And kind as Milk-maids on their Wedding-day.

Till Pride of Empire, Lust, and hot Desire Did over-boil him, like too great a Fire, And understanding grown, misunderstood, Burn'd him to th' Pot, and scour'd his curdled Blood.

Johns. But sure this is a little profane, Mr Bayes?

Bayes. Not at all: Does not Virgil bring in his good

Vulcan working at the Anvil?

Fohns.

P. 19.

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Johns. Ay, Sir, but never thought his Hands the fitter

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Fohns.

Bayes. Why do you imagine Him an Earthly dirty Blacksmith? 'Gad you make it profane indeed. I'll tell you there's as much difference betwixt 'em, I'gad, as betwixt my Man and Milton's. But now, Gentlemen, the Plot thickens, here comes my t'other Mouse, the City Mouse.

A spotted Mouse, the prettiest next the white,
Ah! were her Spots wash'd out, as pretty quite,
With Phylacteries on her Forehead spread,
Crozier in Hand, and Mitre on her Head,
Three Steeples Argent on her sable Shield,
Liv'd in the City, and dissain'd the Field.

p. 16.
p. 23.

Johns. This is a Glorious Mouse indeed! but as you have dress'd her, we don't know whether she be Jew, Papist, or Protestant.

Bayes. Let me embrace you, Mr. Johnson, for that; you take it right. She is a meer Babel of Religions, and therefore she's a spotted Mouse here, and will be a Mule presently. But to go on.

This Princess -

Smith. What Princefs, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes. Why this Mouse, for I forgot to tell you, an Old Lyon made a left Hand Marriage with her Mother, and begot on her body Elizabeth Schism, who was married to Timothy Sacrilege, and had Issue Graceless Heresy. Who all give the same Coat with their Mother, three Steeples Argent, as I told you before.

P. 10.

This Princess, tho' estrang'd from what was best,
Was least Deform'd, because Resorm'd the least.

p. 23.

There's De and Re as good I'gad as ever was.

She in a Masquerade of Mirth and Love, p. 12, Mistook the Bliss of Heaven for Bacchanals above, And grubb'd the Thorns beneath our tender Feet, To make the Paths of Paradise more speet.

There's a Jolly Monse for you, let me see any Body else that can shew you such another. Here now have I one damnable, severe, restecting Line, but I want a Rhime to it; can you help me, Mr. Johnson?

She-

Humbly content to be despis'd at Home, Johns. Which is too narrow Insamy for some.

Bayes. Sir, I thank you, now I can go on with it.

Whose Merits are diffus'd from Pole to Pole, p. 63. Where Winds can carry, and where Waves can roll.

Johns. But does not this reflect upon some of your

Friends, Mr. Bayes?

Bayes. 'Tis no matter for that, let me alone to bring my self off. I'll tell you, lately I writ a damn'd Libel on a whole Party, sheer-Point and Satireall through, I'gad: Called 'em Rogues, Dogs, and all the Names I could think of, but with an exceeding deal of Wit, that I must needs say. Now it happened before I could finish this Piece, the Scheme of Affairs was altered, and those People were no longer Beasts: Here was a Plunge now: Should I lose my Labour, or Libel my Friends! 'Tis not every Body's Talent to find a Salvo for this: But what do Me, I but write a smooth, delicate Presace, wherein I tell them that the Satire was not intended to them, and this did the Business.

Smith. But if it was not intended to them against whom it was writ, certainly it had no meaning at all.

Bayes. Poh! there's the Trick on't: Poor Fools, they took it, and were fatisfied: And yet it maul'd 'em dam-nably, l'gad.

Smith.

Smith. Why Faith, Mr. Bayes, there's this very Contrivance in the Preface to Dear Joy's Jests."

Bayes. What a devil do you think that I'd steal from such an Author? Or ever read it?

Smith. I can't tell, but you fometimes read as bad. I have heard you quote Reynard the Fox.

Bayes. Why there's it now; take it from me, Mr. Smith, there is as good Morality, and as found Precepts, in the Delectable History of Reynard the Fox, as in any Book I know, except Seneca. Pray tell me where in any other Author cou'd I have found so pretty a Name for a Wolf as Ifgrim? But pr'ythee, Mr. Smith, give me no more trouble, and let me go on with my Monse.

One Evining, when she went away from Court,
Levee's and Couchee's past without resort.

p. 29.

There's Court Language for you; nothing gives a Verse

fo fine a Turn as an Air of good Breeding.

Smith. But methinks the Levee's and Couchee's of a Mouse are too great, especially when she is walking from Court to the cooler Shades.

Bayes. I'gad now have you forgot what I told you, that the was a Princefs. But pray mind here the two Mice meet.

She met the Country Mouse, whose fearful Face
Beheld from far the common wat ring Place,

Nor durst approach

p. :

Smith. Methinks, Mr. Bayes, this Mouse is strangely alter'd since she fear'd no danger.

Bayes. Gadsokers! why no more she does not yet; fear either Man, or Beast: But poor Creature, she's afraid of the Water, for she could not swim, as you see by this.

Nor durst approach, till with an awful Rore
The Sov'reign Lion bad her fear no more.

p. 302
But besides, 'tis above thirty Pages off that I told you

the fear'd no Danger; and I'gad if you will have no va-

i. e. Teagueland fests: or, Bogg-Witticisms. 12mo.

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Libel l'gad : could must his Peo-now:

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Smith.

riation of the Character, you must have the same thing over and over again; 'tis the Beauty of Writing to strike you still with something new. Well but to proceed.

But when she had this sweetest Mouse in view, Good Lord, how she admir'd her Heav'nly Hue! p. 30. Here now to shew you I am Master of Stiles, I let my self down from the Majesty of Virgil to the Sweetness of Ovid.

Good Lord, how she admir'd her heav'nly Hue!

What more easy and familiar! I writ this Line for the Ladies: The little Rogues will be so fond of me to find I can yet be so tender. I hate such a rough unhewn Fellow as Milton, that a Man must sweat to read him; I'gad you may run over this and be almost asseep.

Th' Immortal Mouse, who saw the Viceroy come'. So far to see her, did invite her home.

There's a pretty Name now for the spotted Mouse, the Viceroy.

Smith. But pray why d'ye call her fo. Bayes. Why! Because it sounds prettily:

I'll call her the Crown-General presently, If I've a mind to it. Well.

P. 55.

To smoke a Pipe, and o'er a sober Pot
Discourse of Oates and Bedloe, and the Plet.
She made a Curt'sy, like a Civil Dame,
And, being much a Gentlewoman, came.

p. 31?

Well, Gentlemen, here's my First Part finish'd, and I think I have kept my Word with you, and given it the Majestic turn of heroic Poesy. The rest being matter of Dispute. I had not such frequent occasion for the magnificence of Verse, tho' I'gad they speak very well. And I have heard Men, and considerable Men too, talk the very same things, a great deal worse.

p. 32.

Johns. Nay, without doubt, Mr. Bayes, they have receiv'd no imall advantage from the smoothness of your Numbers.

Bayes.

Bayes. Ay, ay, I can do't, if I lift: Though you must not think I have been so dull as to mind these things my self, but 'tis the advantage of our Coffee-house, that from their talk one may write a very good Polemical Discourse, without ever troubling one's Head with the Books of Controverly. For I can take the flightest of their Arguments, and clap 'em pertly into four Verses, which thall stare any London Divine in the Face. Indeed, your knotty Reasonings with a long Train of Majors and Minors, and the Devil and all, are too barbarous for my stile; but I'gad, I can flourish better with one of these twinkling Arguments, than the best of 'em can fight with t'other. But we return to our Mouse, and now I've brought 'em together, let 'em e'en speak for themselves, which they will do extremely well, or I'm mistaken: And pray observe, Gentlemen, if in one you don't find all the delicacy of a luxurious City-Mouse, and in the other all the plain simplicity of a fober ferious Matron.

Dame, said the Lady of the spotted Muff, p. 32. Methinks your Tiff is sour, your Cates meer stuff. There, did I not tell you she'd be nice?

Your Pipe's so foul, that I disdain to smoke; And the weed worse than e'er Tom Farvis took.

Smith. I did not hear she had a spotted Muss before.

Bayes. Why no more she has not now: but she has a
Skin that might make a spotted Muss. There's a pretty
Figure now unknown to the Ancients.

Leave, leave (* she's earnest you see) this hoary Shed and lonely Hills,

And eat with me at Groleau's, smoke at Will's. What Wretch would nibble on a Hanging-shelf, When at Pontack's he may Regale himself? Or to the House of cleanly Rhenish go: Or that at Charing-Cross, or that in Channel-Row?

* Poeta loquitur.

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Do you mark me now? I would by this represent the Vanity of a Town Fop, who pretends to be acquainted at all those good Houses, though perhaps he ne'er was in em. But hark! she goes on.

Come, at a Crown a Head our selves we'll treat, Champaign our Liquor and Ragous's our Meat, Then hand in hand we'll go to Court, dear Cuz, To visit Bishop Martin, and King Buz.

With Ev'ning Wheels we'll drive about the Park, Finish at Locket's and reel home i'th' dark.

Break clatt'ting Windows and demolish Doors Of English Manusatures—Pimps, and Whores.

Johns. Methinks a Pimp or a Whore, is an odd fort of

a Manufacture, Mr. Bayes.

Bayes. I call 'em so to give the Parliament a hint not to suffer so many of 'em to be exported, to the Decay of Trade at Home.

With these Allurements Spotted did invite From Hermit's Cell, the Female Profelyte. Oh! With what ease we follow such a Guide, Where Souls are staru'd, and Senses gratify'd.

Now would not you think fhe's going? I'gad, you're mistaken; you shall hear a long Argument about Infallibility, before the stirs yet.

But here the White, by observation wise,
Who long on Heaven had fixt her prying Eyes,
With thoughtful Countenance, and grave Remark,
Said, or my Judgment fails me, or 'tis dark.
Lest therefore we should stray, and not go right
Thro' the brown horror of the starless Night;
Hast thou Infallibility, that Wight?
Sternly the Savage grinn'd, and thus reply'd:
That Mice may err, was never yet deny'd.
That I deny, said the immortal Dame,
There is a Guide—'Gad I've forgot his Name,
p. 37.

Who

p. 62.

the PANTHER transvers'd. 195 Who lives in Heaven or Rome, the Lord knows where, Had we but him, Sweet-heart, we could not err. But hark you, Sifter, this is but a Whim; For still we want a Guide to find out Him. ‡

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P. 37.

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Here you fee I don't trouble my felf to keep on the Narration, but write White speaks, or Dapple speaks by the side. But when I get any noble Thought which I envy a Mouse should say, I clap it down in my own Person with a Poeta Loquitur; which take notice, is a surer figure of a fine thing in my writings, than a Hand in the Margin any where else. Well now says White,

What need we find Him? we have certain proof That he is some where, Dame, and that's enough: For if there is a Guide that knows the way, Altho' we know not him, we cannot stray.

That's true, I'gad: Well faid White. You see her Adversary has nothing to say for her self, and therefore to confirm the Victory, she shall make a Simile.

Smith. Why then I find Similes are as good after Victory, as after a Surprize.

Bayes. Every Jot, I'gad, or rather better. Well, she can do it two Ways, either about Emission or Reception of Light*, or else about Epsom Waters, but I think the last most familiar; therefore speak, my pretty one.

As though 'tis controverted in the School, If Waters pass by Urine or by Stool. Shall we who are Philosophers, thence gather From this dissension that they work by neither?

And I'gad, the is in the right on't; but mind now, the comes upon her fwop!

All this I did your Arguments to try.

And I'gad if they had been never so good, this next line confutes 'em.

Hear, and be dumb, thou Wretch, that Guide am I. p. 54.

‡ Spotted-Mouse, Loquitur. † p. 69. * p. 37.

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There's a surprize for you now! How sneakingly t'other looks? Was not that pretty now, to make her ask for a Guide first, and then tell her she was one? who could have thought that this little Mouse had the Pope and a whole General Council in her Belly? Now Dapple had nothing to say to this; and therefore you'll see she grows peevish.

Come leave your cracking Tricks, and as they fay, Use not, that Barber that trims Time, Delay; p. 161.

Which I'gad is new, and my own. I've Eyes as well as you to find the way. Then on they jogg'd, and fince an Hour of Talk Might cut a Banter on the tedious Walk; As I remember said the sober Mouse, I've heard much talk of the Wits Coffee-house. Thirher, fays Brindle, thou shalt go, and fee Priests sipping Coffee, Sparks and Poets Tea; Here rugged Freeze, there, Quality well dreft, These baffling the Grand Seignior; those the Teft. And here shrewd guesses made, and reasons given That Human Laws were never made in Heaven, p. 111. But above all, what shall oblige thy fight, And fill thy Eye-Balls with a vast delight; Is the Poetic Judge of facred Wit, Who do's i'th' darkness of his glory sit. And as the Moon who first receives the light, p. 28, With which the makes thefe nether Regions bright; So does he shine reflecting from afar, The Rays he borrowed from a better Star: For Rules which from Corneille and Rapin flow, Admir'd by all the Scribling Herd below. From French Tradition while he does dispense, Unerring Tuths, 'tis Schism a damn'd Offence, To question his, or trust your private Sense.

Hah! is not that right, Mr. Johnson? I'gad forgive me, he is fast asleep! O the damned stupidity of this Age! asleep! Well, Sir, since you're so drowsy, your humble Servant.

Johns.

Johns. Nay. pray Mr. Bayes, Faith I heard you all the while. The White Mouse.

Bayes. The White Mouse! ay, ay, I thought how you

heard me. Your Servant, Sir, your Servant.

Fohns. Nay, Dear Bayes, Faith I beg thy Pardon, I was up late last Night, Pr'ythee lend me a little Snuff, and go on.

Bayes. Go on! Pox I don't know where I was, well I'll begin here; mind now they are both come to Town.

But now at Picadilly they arrive,

And taking Coach t'wards Temple-Bar they drive; But at St. Clement's Church, eat out the Back, And flipping thro' the Palfgrave, bilkt poor Hack.

There's the Utile, which ought to be in all Poetry, many a young Templar will fave his Shilling by this Stratagem of my Mice.

Smith. Why, will any young Templar eat out the back.

of a Coach?

Bayes. No, I'gad, but you'll grant it is mighty Natural for a Moufe.

Thence to the Devil and ask'd if Chanticleer,

Of Clergy kind, or Counsellor Chough was there;

Or Mr. Dove, a Pigeon of Renown, p. 1330-

By his high Crop, and corny Gizzard known, p. 126 ..

Or Sifter Partlet, with the booded head; p. 130 ..

No, Sir, She's booted bence, faid Will, and fled. Why fo? Because she would not pray a-Bed.

Johns. [Aside.] 'Sdeath! who can keep awake at such:

stuff? Pray, Mr. Bayes, lend me your Box again.

Bayes. Mr. Johnson, how d'ye like that Box? Pray take notice of it, 'twas given me by a Perfon of Honour for looking over a Paper of Verses; and indeed, I put in all the Lines that were worth any thing, in the whole Poem. Well but where were we? Oh! here they are, just going up stairs into the Apollo; from whence my White takes occasion to talk very well of Tradition.

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e me, Age! mble ohns. Thus to the Place where Johnson sat we climb,
Leaning on the same rail that guided him;
And whilft we thus on equal Helps rely,
Our Wit must be as true, our Thoughts as high;
For as an Author happily compares
P. 45.
Tradition to a well fixt pair of Stairs,
So this the Scala Saneta we believe,
By which his Traditive Genius we receive.
Thus ev'ry step I take, my Spirits soar,
And I grow more a Wit, and more and more.

There's Humour! Is not that the liveliest Image in the world of a Monse's going up a pair of Stairs. More a Wit, and more, and more?

Smith. Mr. Bayes. I beg your Pardon heartily, I must be rude, I have a particular Engagement at this time, and I see you are not near an end yet.

Bayes. Gadsookers! sure you won't serve me so: All my finest Descriptions and best Discourse is yet to come.

Smith. Troth, Sir, if 'twere not an extraordinary Con-

Bayes. Well; but you shall take a little more; and here I'll pass over two dainty Episodes of Smallows, Smifts, Chickens, and Buzzards.

Johns. I know not why they should come in, except to make yours the longest Fable that ever was told.

Bayes. Why the Excellence of a Fable is in the Length of it. Æ fop indeed, like a Slave as he was, made little, short, simple Stories, with a dry Moral at the End of 'em; and could not form any noble Design. But here I give you Fable upon Fable; and after you are satisfied with Beasts in the first Course, serve you up a delicate Dish of Fowl for the second; now I was at all this pains to abuse one particular Person; for 1'gad, I'll tell you what a Trick he served me. I was once translating a very good French Author,

Author*, but being something long about it; as you know a Man is not always in the Humour, what does this Jack do, but puts out an Answer to my Friend before I had half finished the Translation: So there were three whole Months lost upon his Account. But I think I have my revenge on him sufficiently, for I let all World know, that he is a tall, broadback'd, sufty Fellow, of a brown Complexion, fair Behaviour, a fluent Tongue, and taking amongst the Women; ‡ and to top it all, that he's much a Scholar, more a Wit, and owns but two Sacraments. Don't you think this Fellow will hang himself? But besides I have so nickt his Character in a Name as will make you split. I call him---- I'gad, I won't tell you unless you remember what I said of him.

Smith. Why, that he was much a Scholar, and more a Wit.

Bayes. Right, and his Name is Buzzard, ha!ha!ha!

Johns. Very proper indeed, Sir.

Bayes. Nay, I have a farther fetch in it yet than perhaps you imagine; for his true Name begins with a B; which makes me slily contrive him this, to begin with the same Letter. There's a pretty Device, Mr. Johnson, I learned it, I must needs confess, from that ingenious Sport, I love my Love with an A, because she's Amiable; and if you cou'd but get a knot of merry Fellows together, you shou'd see how little Bayes would top'em all at it I'gad.

Smith. Well, but good faith, Mr. Bayes, I must leave you,

I'm half an Hour past my time.

Bayes. Well, I've done, I've done. Here are eight hundred Verses upon a rainy Night, and a Bird's-nest; and here are three hundred more, translated from two Paris Gazettes, in which the Spotted Monse gives an account of the Treaty of Peace between the Czar of Muscowy, and the Emperor, which is a piece of News White does not

believe }

the Wit,

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Length le little, of 'em; I give d with Dish of to abuse Trick he

Author,

^{*} Varillas. ‡ Pref. to Hind and Panther, p. 137.

believe; and this is her Answer. I am resolved you shall hear it, for in it I have taken occasion to prove Oral Tradition better than Scripture. Now you must know, 'tis sincerely my Opinion, that it had been better for the World, if we ne'er had had any Bibles at all.

Ere that Gazette was printed, said the White,
Our Robin told another Story quite;
This Oral Truth more safely I believ'd,
My Ears cannot, your Eyes may be deceiv'd.
By word of Mouth unerring Maxims flow,
And Preaching's best, if understood, or no.

Words, I confess, bound by, and trip so light, We have no time to take a steady sight; Yet fleeting thus are plainer than when Writ, To long Examination they submit.

Hard things - Mr. Smith, if these two Lines don't recompense your Stay, ne'er trust John Bayes again.

Hard things at the first blush are clear and full,
God mends on second Thoughts, but Man grows dull. p. 15.

I'gad, I judge of all Men by my self, 'tis so with me, I never strove to be very exact in any thing but I spoiled it. Smith. But allowing your Character to be true, is it not a little too severe?

Bayes. 'Tis no matter for that, these general Reservions are daring, and savour most of a noble Genius, that spares neither Friend or Foe.

Johns. Are you never afraid of a Drubbing for that daring of your noble Genius?

Bayes. Afreid! why Lord you make so much of a Beating, I'gad 'tis no more to me than a Flea-biting. No, no, If I can but be witty upon 'em, let 'em ev'n lay on, I'faith, I'll ne'er balk my Fancy to save my Carcase. Well, but we must dispatch, Mr. Smith.

Thus

P. 3.

Thus did they merrily carouse all Day,

And like the gaudy Fly, their Wings display;

And sip the Sweets, and bask in great Apollo's Ray.

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Well, there's an end of the Entertainment, and Mr. Smith, if your Affairs would have permitted, you wou'd have heard the best Bill of Fare that ever was serv'd up in Heroicks: Bur here follows a Dispute shall recommend it self, I'll say nothing for it. For Dapple, who you must know was a Protestant, all this while trusts her own Judgment, and soolishly dislikes the Wine; upon which our Innocent does so run her down, that she has not one Word to say for herself, but what I put in her Mouth; and I'gad you may imagine they won't be very good ones, for she has disobliged me, like an Ingrate.

Sirrah, says Brindle, thou hast brought us Wine,
Sour to my Taste, and to my Eyes unfine.
Says Will, all Gentlemen like it; ah! says White,
What is approv'd by them must needs be right.
Tis true, I thought it bad, but if the House p. 38.
Commend it, I submit, a private Mouse.

Mind that, mind the Decorum and Deference, which our Mouse pays to the Company.

Nor to the Catholic Consent oppose My erring Judgment and reforming Nose.

Ah! ah! there she has nick'd her, that's up to the Hilts, I'gad, and you shall see Dapple resents it.

Why, what a Devil, shan't I trust my Eyes? Must I drink Stum because the Rascal lyes? And palms upon us Catholic Consent, To give sophisticated Brewings vent. Says White, what ancient Evidence can sway, If you must argue thus, and not obey?

P. 5.

Drawers must be trusted, thro' whose Hands convey'd, You take the Liquor, or you spoil the Trade. For sure those Honest Fellows have no knack, Of putting of stum'd Claret for Pontac. How long, alas! wou'd the poor Vintner last, If all that drink must judge, and ev'ry Guest Be allowed to have an understanding Taste? Thus she: Nor could the Panther well enlarge, With meak defence, against so strong a Charge.

There I call her a Panther, because she's spotted, which is such a Blot to the Reformation, as I warrant 'em they will never claw off, l'god.

But with a meary Yawn that shew'd her pride,
Said, Spotless was a Villain, and she ly'd.
White saw her canker'd Malice at that Word,
And said her Pray'rs, and drew her Delphie Sword.
T'other cry'd Murcher, and her Rage restrain'd:
And thus her passive Character maintain'd.
But now alas!

Mr. Johnson, pray mind me this; Mr. Smith, I'll ask you to stay no longer, for this that follows is so engaging; hear me but two Lines, I'gad, and go away afterwards if you can.

But now, alas! I grieve, I grieve to tell
What sad Mischance these pretty things befel.
These Birds of Beasts—

There's a tender Expression, Birds of Beasts: 'Tis the greatest Affront that you can put upon any Bird, to call it, Beast of a Bird: and a Beast is so fond of being called a Bird, as you can't imagine. p. 129.

These Birds of Beasts, these learned Reas'ning Mice, Were separated banish'd in a trice, Who would be learned for their sakes, who wise?

Ay,

the PANTHER traufvers'd. 203

Ay, who indeed? there's a Pathos, I'gad Gentlemen, if that won't move you, nothing will, I can affure you: But here's the fad thing I was afraid of.

The Constable alarmed by this Noise, Enter'd the Room, directed by the Voice, And speaking to the Watch with Head aside, P. 135 Said, desperate Cures must be to desperate Ills apply'd. These Gentlemen, for so their Fate decrees, Can ne'er enjoy at once the Butt and Peace. P. 117. When each have sep'rate Int'rests of their own, P. 144. Two Mice are One too many for a Town. By Schism they are torn, and therefore, Brother, Look you to One, and I'll fecure the t'Other. Now whether Dapple did to Bridewell go, Or in the Stocks all Night her Fingers blow, Or in the Compter lay, concerns not us to know. But the immortal Matron, spotless White, Forgetting Dapple's Rudeness, Malice, Spite, Look'd kindly back, and wept and faid Good-night. Ten thousand Watchmen waited on this Mouse, With Bills and Halberds, to her Country-House.

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This last Contrivance I had from a judicious Author, that makes Ten thousand Angels wait upon his Hind, and she asleep too, I'gad.---

Johns. Come, let's see what we have to pay?

Bayes. Why a Pox, are you in such haste? You han't told me how you like it.

Johns. O! extremely well. Here, Drawer.

Exeunt.

FINIS.

